The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Re-Engagement for a Few Nights Longer of Madame CELESTE, and of the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, London.

On THIS (THURSDAY), JUNE 7, 1860, The Performance will commence with a New Drama, in three acts, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled THE LAST HOPE.

Marie ... Madame Celeste

To conclude with (First Time) an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias ... Mr. John Rouse
King Thrushbeard ... Miss Kate Saville
Princess Esperiosa ... Miss Hudspeth

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 4d. Second Price—2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY. Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton, W. Ellerton, and E. D. Lyons. On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 7, The performances will commence with the Celebrated Nautical Drama, entitled THE PILOT; OR, A TALE OF THE SEA.

Captain Boroughcliffe ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Long Tom Coffin ... Mr. B. Norton

After which the Gorgeously Popular Historico, Ecological Burlesque, by the late Albert Smith, Esq., entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

King Pippin ... Mr. Bruce Norton
Valentine ... Miss Louise Keeley
Orson ... Mr. W. Ellerton

To be followed by the Laughable Farce entitled MY WIFE'S OUT.

Mr. Scumble ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Betty ... Miss Louise Keeley

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the LAUGHING HYENA.

Simon Hornblower ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Mr. Felix Penner ... Mr. E. D. Lyons

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster. This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with an entirely New and Talented Company.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Bulles, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments as performed before Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive basso vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Harris, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, The City of Dublin Bell Ringers.

Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

Maypole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six ... in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Entertainments will take place in the Concert Hall.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals. Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances precisely commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.

MADAME LOUISE ERNESTINA Will give the Third of the Series, On This (THURSDAY) EVENING.

SYLLABUS. Part I.

The Irish Emigrant ... Hon. Mrs. Blackwood.
Othello (scenes from) ... Shakspere.
Dora ... Tennyson.
The Well of St. Keyne ... Southey.
Hamlet (selections) ... Shakspere.
The Dying Christian ... Pope.
The Charge of the Six Hundred (by special desire) ... Tennyson.

Part II.

Merchant of Venice (Trial scene) ... Shakspere.
School for Scandal (by desire) ... Sheridan.
Byron's Farewell to his Wife ... Byron.
Lord Ullin's Daughter ... Campbell.
May Queen—two parts (by special desire) ... Tennyson.
Nothing to Wear ... Butler.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock precisely, by Captain Richard W. Litton, ate of 49th Regt.

Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket to admit Five, 10s.; Unreserved, 1s.

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The ANNUAL PROMENADE will take place on NEXT SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at Two o'clock. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will honour the Promenade with his presence.

Admission, 1s. Children Half-price.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

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Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—50s. per ton, and Five per Cent.

For Freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

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R. H. MORRELL, Manager.

6th June.

[illegible] ARMS HOTEL.—[illegible] will find the [illegible] Arms replete with [illegible] moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful [illegible] of Commercial Gentlemen, who will [illegible] first-class Posting Establishment. [illegible] the House, with its fine garden, renders it [illegible], and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone [illegible] comfort of his patrons.

F. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

[illegible] Car meets the Trains.

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TURNIP MANURE, &c.

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[illegible] Bone Manure for Turnips	£7 0 0
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[illegible] Manure	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	[illegible]

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

[illegible] cwt. to eight cwt., without farm-yard manure, or four [illegible] farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish [illegible].

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A reduction to large consumers.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to the Secretary, Botanic Institute, [illegible], a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the [illegible], provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND. NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS.

The Commissioners of Public Works will receive up to 22nd June instant, Tenders for the supply of the following quantities and descriptions of Coals, respectively:—

Best Whitehaven, about 2,500 tons.
Best Steam, about 500 tons.
Best Wigan, about 100 tons.

To be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by me up to the 30th June, 1861, inclusive, to the various Government Offices in the Dublin district. Particulars desirous of tendering will be furnished, on application at the Commissioners' Office, Custom House, with conditions of contract, and a schedule exhibiting the various places to be supplied. Any party whose tender may be accepted will be required to execute a formal agreement, and to furnish approved security for the due performance of the contract in all its conditions, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners. The Commissioners will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender, and parties are at liberty to tender for the full amount for all the divisions of the district or any one of them.

(By order) EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES, UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Trustees and Committee beg to inform the Friends of this undertaking that the Foundation Stone of the New Buildings will be laid on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Such persons as wish to be present on this interesting occasion are recommended to make early application on Friday for Admission Tickets to the Secretary, at his Office, 34, Peter-street, or to Mr. Curry, Upper Sackville-street; Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Mr. Herbert, or Mr. Carson, Grafton-street.

W. A. TISDALL, Secretary.

ROTUNDO LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

On the 1st instant, WM. ANTHONY HARTE, third son of T. Harte, of Church-view, Queen's Co., Esquire, having been duly examined, obtained his Diploma at this Hospital, entitling him to practise Midwifery; also, a special certificate for good conduct, close attendance, and high answering.

June 6, 1860.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN. President—The EARL OF RODEN.

The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support renders a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.

Since its opening in 1839, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 600 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also several Villa Residences to be Sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

KINGSTOWN—39, CORRIG-AVENUE.—TO LET, fully Furnished, on moderate terms, from June till November, a House (within five minutes' walk of the Railway), containing three bedrooms, a large airy Drawingroom, Parlour, Pantry, and Kitchen, or the upper part, with Attendance.—Apply on the Premises.

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Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGET, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society assures every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantage of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by means of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchange, Dublin.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £39,000 [illegible] 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agent for Dublin:

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE	64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.	
LONDON OFFICE	4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.	
ACCUMULATED FUND		£1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE		£179,662 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE. 1860.

POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 895 Policies were issued, Assuring the Sum of ... £446,828 0 0

Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.

NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.

At the last Investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.

The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Annuities and Annuity System—lately adopted by this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH, 37, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34, College-green.

LOCAL AGENTS.

HENRY DOWNS, 5, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £20 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720.

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-four Directors.

Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits; or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or J. T. HAMERTON, 41, Upper Sackville-street, Agents for Dublin.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Hugh Crawford, and Letitia Despard, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in Three Lots, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, held in fee-farm, situate in the Barony of Slievardagh, and County of Tipperary, as specified in printed rental and particulars in this matter:—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Quantity of Land, Stat. Mea.	Head Rent	Nett Rent or Annual Value.
		A. R. P.	£ s. D.	
1	Part of Ballyvadlea	116 0 0	15 0 2	£219 11s. 10d. present nett rent
2	Part of Killaghy, known as part of the Town of Mullinahone,	0 1 12	0 0 0	£45 0s. 3d. present nett rent
3	Killaghy, Castle Demesne, and House Quarter,	125 3 26	0 0 0	£289 2s. 3d. Estimated an. value.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
ROBERT MEASE, Solicitor.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

All the Lands are within five miles of Callan, eleven of Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, and thirteen miles of Kilkenny, and are held under an agreement for a Fee-farm grant, at a rent of £16 9s. 2d. Lot 1 will be sold subject to this rent in exoneration of Lots 2 and 3.

Lot 1 is tenanted by tenants having all valuable interests, except Lot 1, in the [illegible] the purchaser will be entitled to possession on the 1st day of November next, when there will be a considerable rise in the value of this lot; the lands are of excellent quality, abound with game, and are in a good hunting country.

Lot 2—Forming part of the town of Mullinahone, is partly let on lease, and partly to tenants from year to year, at rents (amounting to little more than half the tenement valuation) which are paid with the greatest punctuality.

Lot 3—This Lot comprises the Castle and beautiful demesne of Killaghy; the Lands are of good quality, they abound with game, and are in a good hunting country. The Woods are beautiful and extensive; the timber on this lot was valued in 1857-58, at £2,917 1s. 3d. This lot is at present let on a lease which will expire on the 1st November, 1861, when the purchaser will be entitled to actual occupation of it, or to re-let it at probably a greatly increased rent. The estimated annual value of this lot, according to a special valuation ordered by the Court, is £289 2s. 3d.

For rentals and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court.

ROBERT MEASE, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, 9 Eustace-street, Dublin.

WILLIAM WALSH, Solicitor, 33, Lower Mount-street. Messrs. HARDY and TOWNSEND, 33, Dawson-street; and The Rev. WILLIAM ANDREWS, 3, John's-parade, Kilkenny.

ROBERT HOLMES, of Mullinahone, will show the Land.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.

CATTLE MARKET, SMITHFIELD. FOR SALE.

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement, under the 343rd Section.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1860, on the Premises, WEST ARRAN-STREET, SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN, At the hour of One o'clock, p.m.

The following valuable Leasehold Interests, in One Lot, viz.:—

The Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as Nos. 6 and 7, West Arran-street, held under an agreement for a lease for sixty-five years, from 29th September, 1816, subject to the yearly rent of £29 14s. 11d.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as No. 11, Phoenix-street, with the two small Houses adjoining, held by agreement for a lease for fifty-eight years, from 25th March, 1822, subject to the yearly rent of £35, late currency, but in lieu of which an abated rent of £16 has been accepted.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises, known as No. 1, Smithfield, held under a lease for sixty years, from 29th September, 1826, subject to the yearly rent of £50 sterling.

Also, that other Plot of Ground and Premises formerly known as the small House and Yard in West Arran-street, adjoining No. 1 Smithfield, held under lease for thirty-one years from 1st January, 1856, subject to the yearly rent of £7 sterling, all being in the parish of St. Michan, and city of Dublin.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1860.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

All the Houses which formerly stood upon these Plots have been removed, and there is now erected on the site a large and substantial slated building, forming the Cattle Market of the firm of David Rogerson and Co., Cattle Salesmasters, having a standing for upwards of 200 head of cattle.

For further particulars, statement of title, and conditions of sale, apply to

NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street;

WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay;

CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or the Auctioneers,

JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay;

NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Francis Samuel Johnston, William Johnston, George John Johnston, and Sophia Johnston, Robert Johnston, and Jane Johnston, otherwise Phillips, his Wife, and Henry Benjamin Johnston, Owners and Petitioners.

And in the matter of the Estate of Sophia Johnston, Widow, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, in one Lot, the House, Land, and Premises of Barn-hill, situate in the barony of Raheny and county of Dublin, containing 54a. 0r. 11., statute measure, of excellent arable Land, held under nine several leases, for terms of years and lives, at rents amounting to £276 4s. 7d., as specified in the printed Rental and particulars of sale. The House and the chief part of the Lands are unoccupied. The Ordnance Valuation of the whole is £163.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The House, built in the modern style, stands on the north side of Dalkey Hill, and commands extensive views of the Bay of Dublin, including Clontarf, Raheny, Lambay Island, and Howth on the North, with Booterstown, Kingstown, Stillorgan, and the Dublin Mountains on the West. It contains three large reception-rooms, and seven bedchambers, servants' apartments, kitchen, pantry, scullery, china closet, bath and watercloset, with every requisite out office, steward's house in the yard, coachhouses, and stabling, also handsome entrance and gate lodge, from which the house is approached by a neat carriage drive, laid out through a handsome lawn, containing about eight acres, tastefully planted with forest trees and shrubs of the choicest description. The land, which is of the best description for agricultural purposes, affords some of the most highly favoured sites for building, as the handsome road has been made at a very considerable expense, opening up the land for villa lots, for which there is now a steadily increasing demand.

For rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the said Court, or to

JOHN M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., 70, Middle Abbey-street.

JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq., 1, Foster-place; or, to WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor for the Petitioners having the carriage of the Sale, 3, Palace-street.

Auctions.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

THE FIRST GREAT WOOL SALE OF 1860 BY AUCTION, in Lots, small and large, will come off at our Mart, 30, 31, and 32, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN, At Twelve o'clock sharp, On THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 7th of JUNE, 1860.

Terms, Conditions, and Catalogues, may be had on application at our office.

We take this opportunity of requesting the special attention of the Dublin Press to the very important fact that, hitherto it has frequently occurred that very erroneous reports of current prices of Wool have found their way into their columns, that reports of Public Sales of Wool have been given in some instances where no sales had taken place, and fictitious comparisons made between these fictitious sales and the bona fide sales of our establishment. We are confident the Press will feel indignant—as we do—at being made the unconscious medium of misleading the Irish Wool Grower. We promise, in future, to expose all such mis-statements as shall come under our notice, and we respectfully appeal to the Dublin Press to aid us in putting down such false reports of wool sales and the prices current. The real price can be known at all times by inquiring at our office, Usher's-quay. To our wool-growing friends we say, don't rush on the market too much at once.

N.B.—Our Sales will open punctually with the clock at the minute named.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Wool Brokers, Smithfield Salesmen, Auctioneers, House, Land, and General Commission Agents, 18, 19, and 20, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN, AND LONGFORD.

AUCTION OF SHERRY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At our Office, Commercial-Buildings, On This (THURSDAY), the 7th JUNE, At Two o'clock, to follow the Sugar Sale, Seven Quarter Casks SHERRY WINE, imported in 1856, To close outstanding Accounts.

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers. Commercial Buildings, 31st May, 1860.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Public Mart, Usher's-quay, Dublin, At One o'clock, On This (THURSDAY), 7th of JUNE, 1860.

THE INTEREST IN A LEASE for ever of the House No. 21, USHER'S ISLAND, Dublin, with the extensive Wool and Corn Stores, Stabling, &c., extending in the rear to Island-street, at £[illegible] 10s. per annum. These Premises afford a private genteel family residence, and the Stores can be either used for mercantile purposes or let, being value for the full reserved rent of the Premises. The House, four storeys high, and Stabling, are in excellent repair. Immediate possession to be given. Terms and particulars at Sale.

GANLY, SONS, and PARKER, Auctioneers, Smithfield Salesmen, Wool Brokers, House and Land Agents, &c.

Sermons.

DUBLIN—ZION CHAPEL, KINGS' INNS-STREET.

RE-OPENING SERVICES.

The above place of Worship, which, for some weeks has been closed for repairs, painting, &c., will (D.V.) be re-opened for Divine Worship, on THURSDAY, the 7th JUNE, 1860, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. HENRY ALLON, of London.

Morning Service to commence at Twelve, and the Evening at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Also on the Sabbath following, (June 10th), the re-opening Services will be continued, when the Rev. W. URWICK, D.D., will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. DAVID HAMILTON, the Pastor, in the Evening, at Seven o'clock.

Collections will be made after each of the above Services, in aid of the Funds for Painting and Improving the Chapel.

THOMAS HEITON & CO. IMPORTERS. SHIPS ON HAND THIS DAY.

Susan	90 Tons Coal, from Earl of Carlisle's Pits (best Household).	
Fame	125 Tons do	do
Prosperity	60 Tons do	do
Ann	[illegible]	do
Mary	85 Tons do	do
Fidelity	150 Tons do	do
Leander	125 Tons do	do
Dryad	90 Tons do	do
Iris	100 Tons	do
	Pembrey Coals	(best Smithy).
	160 Tons	Scotch Coals.
Marquis of Lorne	160 Tons	do
Maid of the Mist	120 do	do
Cities	250 do	do
Mountaineer	230 do	do
Return	150 do	do
Hendersons	270 do	do
Mona	260 do	do

The above cargoes will be sold on the very lowest terms, in lots to suit buyers.

Office and Stores, George's-quay.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS, Black Glacés, Duceapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes, Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths, Listes in all the new and fashionable colours, Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de Thé, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine, Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 31, 32, 33, GRAFTON-STREET, 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.

P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefit of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.

P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 11d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 3d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver-off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 22, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Late 11, Dawson-street), Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 15s. consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCHILL VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING.

R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.

Printed Outfit Lists free on application.

34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 22, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

PERRY DAVIS, VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, Manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE, R.I. WHOLESALE AGENTS: BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, MARY-STREET, Dublin.

IRISH SALT.

It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.

ELLEN EGAN manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.

E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Northwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.

IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.

Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied. E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS, RINGSEND.

JOHN S. STEVENSON, 114, GRAFTON-STREET.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S

Celebrated Genuine Black Tea	4s 0d	per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou	3s 8d	"

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Excellent Dinner Sherry	24s 0d	per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled)	28s 0d	"

Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Best Old Irish Whiskey	16s 0d	per gal.

(A quality rarely met with.)

Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do.	14s 0d	"

(Particularly recommended for family use.)

Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.

OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c, at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

To ascertain its great value, weigh the Hay where pure Gypsum has been used, and compare it with expensive manures. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and STOCKHART; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, (Secured by Seventeen distinct Patents), LATE AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Great Reduction in Prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will Sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete		10	0	0
Letter A. "	"New Style,"	10	0	0
No. 1, 12 In. Table	"	12	0	0
No. 2, 18 In. Table	"	13	0	0
No. 2, 18 In. Table	with Vibrating Presser combined with Feed Wheel,	15	0	0
No. 3, 24 In. Table and Iron Stand complete		16	0	0

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory four-fold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 130,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For Domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merits of SINGER and Co.'s Machines is well known in every civilised country throughout the world; hence their superior qualities need no comments from us. Every Machine is thoroughly tested before leaving our Manufactory, and warranted perfect.

I. M. SINGER AND CO., 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE F. BENNETT, sole Agent for Ireland.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Recommend the above as the most compact Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced, the whole process fully occupying a few minutes, and doing its work in a very satisfactory manner.

Patent Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c. House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description; Gas Fittings in the Newest Designs. Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Mills, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, AGENTS FOR MILNER'S FIREPROOF SAFES AND BOXES.

Miscellaneous.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION To those about to be married. A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.

100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.

The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller. 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 20, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 1s. 6d. or 8s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late Mrs. M'Cleary), PRINT-SELLER, ARTISTS' COLOURMAN, Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 24, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN. Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union. Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c. The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom. AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET. Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. All kinds of Repairs Executed.

AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

PICTURE FRAMES. EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges.

Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size on the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT 1 AND 2, NASSAU-STREET.

The manager, who purposes in a few weeks going to the English and Foreign markets to purchase for the coming season the newest designs in China and Glass, &c., will dispose of the present stock at first cost prices.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	SALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH,	

BAKERY, 1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET, DALKEY.

May 4th, 1860.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power! Charmer of the leisure hour!"

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES. Are justly Recommended by Smokers. A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at E. KEEVIL'S WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful trial and comparison with Guano or any other Artificial Manure will prove this to be the case.

Prices Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY, Dublin Chemical Manure Works, DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE; Office, 12, Eden-quay, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.—WM. BRUNTON and CO. will sell for cash, within their Extensive Warerooms, 43, HENRY-STREET, on every day during the following week, an immense assortment of BEST MADE AND SEASONED FURNITURE.

It is now very generally admitted that their goods are better got up and lower in price than at any other house. Parties are invited to judge for themselves. Every article marked in plain figures.

N.B.—43, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c.

Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 18s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 28s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Paillasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.

In large variety, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures.—No Second Price.

Of Importance.—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER, 6, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Cards.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. STEREOSCOPES, OPERA, RACE, AND REGATTA GLASSES, at greatly reduced prices, At 33, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 38 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

INDIA PALE ALE. WILLIAM WHITWELL & CO.'S STORES, No. 1, WILLIAM'S-ROW, BACHELOR'S-WALK, DUBLIN. Agent—WILLIAM POLSON.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and Punctually prepared at BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL, 50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified compounders.

May, 1860.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS in great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PLATE GLASS. FIRE and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

Wants.

WANTS A SITUATION, as Fireman, and to attend an engine, a young man of good recommendation.—Please address "W. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WILL be disengaged, on 1st July, a well-educated, quiet, and sober man, a pensioner from the 92nd Highlanders; would take a situation where his wife could also be employed; the man would be found a most desirable person to attend an invalid, to take charge of a lodge, or as light porter. The woman is a highly respectable person, and an excellent laundress; both parties are Scotch, and would be found most trustworthy.—Address "B. R.," care of Hospital Sergeant, Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Weekly Situation; he can read and write well; his wife would take care of an office, and cook for one or two gentlemen; both are Protestants, and can be highly recommended; would go separate; will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—Please address, "G. O.," IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER in a gentleman's family, where a footman or a boy is kept, or would attend on an invalid, or an elderly gentleman, a steady, experienced Man; no objection to the country or to travel; has been on the Continent several times, and perfectly understands the system; would be found extremely useful to a family going to travel; has long and unimpeachable testimonials from families of distinction, and can give reference to a lady in whose family he lived more than eleven years.—Address, "D. B. Butler," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

PENSIONERS WANTED.—WANTED, Three active Pensioners, who will receive permanent employment.—Apply at the IRISH TIMES Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Mrs. C. MATHERS, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, has a vacancy for a respectable Girl as Apprentice in the Millinery and Dressmaking, and one to the Embroidery and Lace Department.—Dublin, 5, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

SCHOOLMASTER AND MISTRESS WANTED, for the Schools in connexion with Newtownmountkennedy Chapel of Ease. Testimonials necessary as to character, Scriptural knowledge, piety, and capability of teaching, as required in the Church Education Society Schools. The Master to undertake the duties of Clerk of the Church; salary, £50, with apartments and fuel.—Address "The Incumbent."

June 5, 1860.

EDUCATION.—SCHOOLMASTER.—WANTED, for conducting a School of Intermediate Education in the County of Wexford, a person competent to teach Classics, French, and the highest branches of Arithmetic and Science. The salary partly fixed, partly dependent on the payment of Pupils.—Application to be made to the Rev. CHARLES FLEURY, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 13th instant, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED, to conduct a Parochial School (boys and girls mixed) a trained, efficient, and pious Master, with a wife or sister, who should be competent to instruct in needlework; both members of the Established Church; a knowledge of music desirable.—Terms £30 per annum, with a house and garden; a prospect of private tuitions for a competent teacher.—Applications to be made to the Rev. Henry Woodward, Fethard, Tipperary. The highest references required as to character and qualifications.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY. W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Author of "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," and son of Doctor Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, has built a Hydropathy Establishment at Delgany, County Wicklow, in which the Hydropathy principles, as adopted in Malvern, are employed.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET.

Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	2 6
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	[illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	[illegible]

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

TO INVALIDS. LA PENSION MEDICALE, No. 3, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

This Institution has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Santé, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.

Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.

Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 13, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 39, Harcourt-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance completely fails of the object. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's unfailing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headaches. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in return to the Directors, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.

"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON; W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN:

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 167, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY AND EVANS, of 23, Mary-street. (9)

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of these diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their cure without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WONDER [illegible] Wonder and the World's Cure for [illegible].

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for [illegible] Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a [illegible] envelope for a reply to 90, Chester-street, [illegible].

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY. Our Coffees have ever possessed the finest qualities of the best growths, and at no former period have we had any superior to our present stock, which has been selected with care and judgment from the best importations into Great Britain; and to this, that they are roasted every day, we attribute their superior excellence, and we think it no wonder that our house should stand unrivalled for the sale of the choicest Coffees.

GEORGE CHARLES SMITH AND CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS, THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 90, HENRY-STREET, AND 15, WEXFORD-STREET.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Bandon, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Erne, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Crampton, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Brabazon, the Lady O. Cobbe, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1856 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken these 4,000 helpless ones on fully white hands to the Institution! It has taught them self-respect; it has instructed them carefully and unremittingly to the Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn their bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to generously support so an institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to aid that humanity can be done to deliver those who are ready to perish; to appeal that Vice ever waits at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Independence are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queely, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collection Cards (kindly permitted to be used) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. Wm. Bennetton, 4, Leeson-place, Portobello.

OFFICIAL LIBRARY DUBLIN CASTLE

NOUS INVITONS LES CAPITAINES ET l'equipage des vaisseaux, les touristes et les autres étrangers visitant Dublin, à venir faire l'inspection de nos marchandises disponibles, adaptées aux climats et aux saisons diverses. Nous avons donné de la satisfaction parfaite avec notre système de couper, et nous garantirons que nos draps seront de la première qualité.
Nous voulons faire mention particulière de nos
PANTALONS D'ANGOLA ECOSSAIS,
16s.
entièrement retressis,
que nous venons d'introduire, et qu'on porte maintenant très généralement, dans le beau monde à Londres.
KENNY ET OWENS,
Marchands Tailleurs,
54, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
en face du Great George's-street.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND FAST BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Three doors from Grafton-street.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate that in the appointment [illegible] they have perfected [illegible] by the Clergy in the [illegible] of their Attire [illegible] be considerably [illegible].
A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, Articles according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. J. NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, or LLAMA CLOTH [illegible] Overcoat universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.
GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
I. M. SINGER AND CO.'S GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, are the very best at present manufactured, both as to durability of their workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
40, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CUIRASS SHIRT.
[illegible] for 21s 0d; [illegible] for 24s 0d; [illegible] — Directions for Self-measurement Free on Application.
24, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)
[illegible] are respectfully informed that it has been re-stocked with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, [illegible] at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated; Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Fyfe's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Infants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Missionroom, [illegible]-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, June 7, [illegible] to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners.

CORPUS-CHRISTI WORSHIP.
Is the living body of Christ now in the dead host? Is the risen Saviour in the shape of lifeless bread? Can the Sacrament hear, see, speak, or walk? Why must it be carried about and locked up? [illegible] "Thou shalt adore the Lord thy God."—St. Matt. iv. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible. "Adore God."—Apoc. xxii. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Mission Class, Skinner's Alley, on Thursday Evening, June 7. [illegible] "What sin is it to adore bread? Is the dead Host the Living Saviour?" [illegible], M.A.

[illegible]

Is God alone to be adored?
Should you worship what you can eat?
Are not such processions of pagan origin?
How did Christians do without such things for twelve centuries?
Which is the new religion—that of the Bible, or the religion of Rome?
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, search the Scriptures, trust only in Christ, pray for the Holy Spirit's teaching, and adore only God; come out of Rome, and you will be saved.
Roman Catholics are earnestly invited to attend.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

English prices still maintain steadiness, and give a similar tone to this market. The dealings here to-day were on a large scale, being principally for the account settlement. The extreme range of New Threes during this account has been about one per cent., a moderate difference, considering the unsettled state of domestic and foreign politics during the interval.

The Share market is still inactive. In Banking Securities the business was limited to the exchange of small sums of Bank Stock at an improved rate. Nationals were offered at a reduction of one quarter, and there were sellers of Royals at last quotation.

In Steam Shares the quotations were, in City of Dublin, £100, and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, which were steady at last prices. Atlantics continued weak, there being sellers at 5¼, with buyers at 5. Dundalk Steam are inquired for, and the demand for British and Irish continues.

In Mines the transactions were in Carysfort Scrip, which sustained a slight improvement, and in Wicklow Copper Mines, which appeared steady, at last price. [illegible], General Mines, and Mining Co. of Ireland were dealt in, but appeared unchanged in value.

Grand Canal Stock also was without much alteration, being again offered at 40, buyers advancing to 35. [illegible] Insurance were inquired for at last price.

The dealings in Railway Shares were almost restricted to Great Southern Original and Preference Stocks, which were rather largely dealt in, the former at a decline of one-quarter for present delivery, and at last price for the account; and the latter at an advance of one-half, which was, however, scarcely maintained. Droghedas were again dealt in at par, at which rate the Third Shares were offering. Wicklows were offered at [illegible], with buyers at a trifling reduction. Irish South Easterns were on sale. Also Midland Shares of both denominations, which appeared rather firmer in tone than recently. Wicklow Preference advanced one-eighth, closing with sellers. Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents were inquired for.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 6.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	
New Threes,	[illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]

[illegible].—Exchequer Bills, 11[illegible]; Caledonians, 91[illegible]; [illegible]

Canadian, 94½; Great Western, 69¼; York and North Midland, 80¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 101¾; London and South Western, 93¾; Midland Stock, 116¾; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 85¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½; Mexican, 21¼. Consols have been heavy, and declined to 94¾ for money, and 95¼ for the July account. The Contangos has increased to ⅛ givers. Shares very inactive, and prices have declined with Consols. The old stocks are about ½ per cent. lower than yesterday. Canadians without change. Bank Bills 1-16th discount to 1-16th premium.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Times City Article.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds experienced a slight decline, which continued after regular hours. The movement was chiefly caused by a few sales for delivery, and the operations in connection with the settlement which takes place to-morrow. There were, however, some idle reports among which the most prominent was, that Lord John Russell had resigned in consequence of the impending fate of the Reform Bill. The supply of money in the discount market was abundant at rates below those of the Bank. The Railway market closed with steadiness, a fraction better than yesterday. The bank have purchased no gold to-day. The Paris letters attribute the recovery that [illegible] takes place on the Bourse, to the large amount of unemployed capital which has for a long period been upon the market.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Consols closed ⅛ to ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday; the other departments of the Stock Exchange were firm in the morning, and comparatively dull at the close. There was a firm demand in the discount market at 3¾ to 4 per cent. for the best bills. Little business was done, however, at the Bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 6.

Caledonian, 91½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78 9; Great Northern, 116½; Great Northern A, 115¾ 16½; Great Western, 69½ ¼; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ¼; Do. New, 8¼; Grand Trunk, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ ¾; London and South Western, 93½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 52½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 2; Midland, 116½ ¾; South Eastern, 85½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96¼; York and North Midland, 80½ 1¼. Consols close firmer, 95¼ to ⅛ for the July account, and 95 exactly for money. Business very limited. Shares a shade firmer, but there is so little doing that prices are almost nominal. Canadian without the least change, and quite neglected. French steady. Rentes come about ten per cent. better.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Funds dull. British Railway Stocks rather flat in tone, with very little business.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—Bourse has been firm but quiet, closing at 70, or 15 centimes higher than yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account, 8th June	—
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	92¾ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93 93¼
Ditto for new account, 9th July	
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	100
Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building	54
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	10s 3d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	73
Great Southern and Western	112½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	19½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent perpetual	93½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto for Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93
Ditto for Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Bank Stock						

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—A telegram having come to hand from China, stating that the shipments were very small, our market has become firmer, and prices generally are well supported. The delivery last week was 908,442lbs.

Sugar—Both at public sale and by private contract a very moderate business has been passing in raw sugars to-day, and in some instances low and damp parcels have ruled a shade lower. West India has changed hands, at from 32s to 44s 6d; Bengal, 34s to 44s; and Mauritius, 36s to 45s per cwt. Floating cargoes of grain continue quite previous rates. Refined goods move off slowly; but, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Common grocery, 51s 6d to 52s; crushed, 47s 6d to 50s; and pieces, 43s to 47s per cwt. The total stock of sugar is about 30,900 tons, or 13,000 tons in excess of last year.

Molasses—Very little business is doing in any kind at previous currencies.

Coffee—Although rather large quantities continue on offer, prices are supported, and the trade may be considered healthy.

Cocoa—We have no change to notice in prices, and the transactions are much restricted.

Rice—The upward movement in the value of wheat has produced more firmness on the part of the importers of rice, but we have no improvement to notice in quotation. Fine white Bengal is worth 14s to 14s 3d per cwt. The stock is 49,000 tons, against 73,000 tons last year.

Provisions—Best parcels of Irish butter are selling at from 109s to 108s per cwt. Inferior qualities are somewhat lower. English and foreign parcels are about stationary. Bacon is 1s dearer. Hams command extreme rates; but lard is drooping in price.

Saltpetre—So little business is doing in our market that the quotations are almost nominal. The stock is over 4,000 tons, against 2,300 tons in 1859.

Metals—A few parcels of spelter have sold at £20 5s per ton, ex ship. Scotch pig iron moves off slowly at 48s, being further depressed rates. Foreign tin is steady, at 137s for Banca, and 136s for Straits.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp is steady, at £29 5s per ton for Petersburgh clean. Manilla parcels, however, are a slow sale. Flax is dull, but not cheaper.

Wool—The quantity sold at the public sales now concluded is 69,000 bales. By private contract very little passing, and prices are barely supported.

Cotton—Importers are very firm, and the quotations continue steady.

Spirits—Rum is in fair request, but not dearer. Proof Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 9d; proof East India, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per gallon. The best old brandy is worth 16s; other kinds are selling at from 6s to 11s per gallon. Plain German spirit, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; and British, 10s 3d proof duty paid.

Oils—We have very little change to notice in prices. Linseed oil is selling at 28 to 28s 3d; cocoa-nut, 42s to 45s 6d; fine palm, 45s; and rape, 40s 6d to 43s. Spirits of turpentine, 35s 6d to 36s; rough, 9s per cwt.

Tallow—There is a moderate business doing, at full quotations. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s 6d per cwt. The stock is 25,756 casks, against 11,602 ditto in 1859, and 15,409 in 1858. Rough fat, 2s 9d per 8lbs.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, JUNE 5.—The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since this day week have been light of oats, but otherwise quite insignificant. From foreign ports, 7,681 qrs. wheat, 2,684 qrs. barley, 660 qrs. oats, 6,216 qrs. beans, 13,691 qrs. Indian corn, 12,809 sacks, and 258 barrels of flour have come forward; and from Canada, 3,045 qrs. oats, 1,045 qrs. peas, 200 loads oatmeal, and 1,100 barrels flour. The exports in the same time comprise 1,773 qrs. wheat, 685 qrs. beans, 588 qrs. peas, 3,193 qrs. Indian corn, 242 loads oatmeal, and 1,247 sacks and 149 barrels flour. With stormy, wet, and cold weather during the past week, the prospects of the growing crops have become less hopeful than they were after the forcing weather we experienced during the early part of May. Holders of wheat and flour, in consequence, have been very firm, and inclined to ask higher prices. In feeding stuff, however, there has been no improvement, and to sell freely, lower prices have been submitted to. At this day's market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and wheat met a brisk demand an advance of at 2d per 100lb. on Dantzic and red. French, and the extreme prices of this day week for other descriptions. Flour was in moderate request at full prices. Oats were 1d per 45lbs., and oatmeal 6d per load lower on the week, with only a slow sale at the decline. Barley may be quoted 2d per 60lbs., and beans and peas 1s per quarter lower, with little business doing. Indian corn was in limited request; however, some transactions were reported at 34s for fine Ibrails; prime Galatz and Odessa were obtainable at 34s 6d to 35s; mixed American at 34s to 34s 6d, and white at 35s to 36s per 480lbs.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 6.—Supplies liberal. Wheat in brisk demand, at 1s advance from Monday. Oats and barley firm. Norfolk flour held from 49s to 50s.

USBORNE'S REPORT, JUNE 6.—Deluging rain, and excited markets for wheat and flour in France and Belgium, cause factors to demand an advance of 2s per quarter on wheat, which checked business. Many samples are withdrawn from present sales to see effect of weather. No change in other grain.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 6.—Sugar sales going on at par with yesterday's prices. Coffee steady. Tea firm. More inquiry for rice, occasioned by a rise of 2s in the corn market since Monday.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, JUNE 6.—Market firm for forward, steady on spot. Spot, 52s to 52s 3d; June along, 51s 9d; October to December, 51s 9d to 52s.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, JUNE 6.—Supplies small. Wheat, in some few instances, realised an advance of 6d per 240lbs; 6d to 9d generally paid. Flour rather better demand at last week's prices. Barley quite neglected. Oats dull, at a further decline of 6d per 264lbs. Beans against sellers. Peas 6d to 1s per 280lbs cheaper.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 6.—Market unchanged. Sales probably about 6,000 bales or more. Imports, 51,549; previously 35,747 bales.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 5.—Sugar market unaltered; 100 hhds. Demerara sold, at 39s. to 39s. 6d. Rice—A fair amount of business doing, upon slightly easier terms. Old Necransie sold at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. Linseed firm, and in good demand, at late low prices. Saltpetre—No transactions. Rum—A good demand, at late low prices.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 6.—There was a small supply of beef, and all was sold up. Sheep and lambs were plentiful at rather reduced prices. Beasts—beef, 8½d to 8¾d; inferior, 5½d to 6½d. Sheep to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 8d —Best wedders, 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 8d to 8½d. Ewes, 7d to 8d. Lambs, 8½d to 10d. Calves, 6½d to 7d. Beasts, 945. Sheep and lambs, 9,018. Calves, 108.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 6.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 6.—Red wheat, 27s; oats, 16s 9d.

LEIPSIC FAIR.—The commercial transactions this year at the great Leipsic fair have not been so extensive as on many former occasions, rapidity and facility of communication enabling persons now to transact business which was formerly monopolised by the affairs carried on at the fair. The book trade had a considerable part in the affairs carried on at the fair. No books are now sold there, but the last week of business is devoted to the settlement of accounts by the publishers and dealers who collect together from every part of Germany. A catalogue of the affair has been published yearly for the last three centuries. That of 1564 mentions only 326 German publications; in 1601, 3,602; in 1701, 1,025; in 1789, 1,517; in 1814, 2,115; in 1830, 5,920; in 1846, 11,085; in 1148, 10,163; and, in 1850, 8,737.

M. Horn's pamphlet on Hungary, the publication of which was suspended by order, has been allowed to come out in Paris.

A Turin letter states that the Emperor of Austria, in reply to the King of Naples' demand for assistance, said that he should long ago have come to the aid of his faithful ally, "had it not been for the veto of the Tuileries."

The Post begins to doubt whether we shall have any legislation worth speaking of this session. It seems so impossible to get anything done but talking.

Mr. Cobden is about to address his constituency on the recent proceedings of the Lords on the Paper Duties Bill.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors [illegible] Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, &c.
EXHIBITION OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
EXHIBITION GALLERY, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.
Theatre Royal—"The Last Hope;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Pilot;" "Valentine and Orson;" "My Wife's Out;" to conclude with the "Laughing Hyena."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Portland) (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (S.)	One p.m., June 8.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.)	Ten a.m., June 10.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., June 10.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c. (S.)	One p.m., June 11.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., June 12.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 13.
America (Portland) (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 14.
America (Boston) and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., June 16.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., June 17.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith. Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 2nd, amounted to 55,002 copies, making an average of 9,167 copies daily.

MRS. C. MATHERS, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Outdoor Mantles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cachepeignes, Wedding Dress, Dresses for India.

Making Dress	[illegible]
Making fully Trimmed do.	[illegible]
Making Court Dress	[illegible]
Making Outdoor Mantle	[illegible]
Making Quilted do.	[illegible]
Making Pardessus	[illegible]
Making Bonnet	[illegible]
Making Cap	[illegible]
Making Coiffure	[illegible]
Making Fichu	[illegible]
Making Berthe	[illegible]

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
JOSSELIN'S FRENCH CORSETS, 12s 6d per pair.
Bonnets Altered and Re-Made to Present Style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.

TROUSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trousers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers; and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MY READY-MADE STOCK
is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business; the result is that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a Trousers only.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE "IRISH TIMES"
IS NOW PERMANENTLY
ENLARGED
TO
TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,
Each column being considerably lengthened; thus giving over one-third more reading matter, and making it the Largest Daily Paper ever yet published in Ireland.
Price, as heretofore, only
ONE PENNY!!!

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

THE Masters and Operatives Bill passed through Committee last night, and now awaits transmission to the House of Lords. The object of this Bill is to provide councils of arbitration between masters and workmen, somewhat on the model of those which are found to work so effectually on the Continent. If this Bill should succeed in preventing the constant occurrence of strikes, so disastrous both to the employer and employed, it will have effected more service than any legislative enactment of the Session. The last strike—that of the operative builders—lost to the country above a million of money, irrespectively of the lasting misery it has occasioned to individuals.

A somewhat warm debate took place upon the "Ecclesiastical Compensation Bill," which transfers the property of Deans and Chapters to the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In its present shape the Bill aims a blow at the right of ownership in cathedral property; increases the already great powers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and places the entire mass of Church property in the hands of an irresponsible body, from whom it may be readily taken, and be devoted to secular purposes. The Bill has not excited that degree of opposition on the part of the country which might be expected, because it provides ample compensation for immediate holders of preferment. In the House, however, its true character is beginning to be suspected, and many of those who declared their intention of voting for the Bill did so on the express understanding that it should be extensively altered in committee.

Another "obstruction" is thrown in the way of the wearisome Reform Bill. Sir J. Fergusson gave notice that, to-night, before going into committee, he should move that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed till after the second reading of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills.

This notice places the Scotch and Irish members in a curious predicament. If they vote against the motion, they at once show how little importance they attach to either Bill; while, if they vote for the motion, the Government will probably be defeated.

MR. WHITESIDE has introduced a Bill calculated to remedy an evil of a most aggravating character. Lands admirably situated for building purposes, estates which could be made amply remunerative, and lands which invite the hand and capital of an improving tenant, are allowed to run waste through an evident defect in the law. The North side of our own City affords ample proof of the existence of the evil and its long continuance. Mr. Whiteside's Bill proposes to give power to make leases to any person or body corporate who possesses an interest in lands or tenements. The same power is given to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; to any person "seised" or entitled at law or in equity for an estate in tail; to any person beneficially interested for his or her life; to married women, or to the husband in right of his wife; to Ecclesiastical and lay corporations; to trustees for charitable uses; to the guardians of unions; the committee of the persons of lunatics, and to the representatives of infants. Every person or corporation, no matter of what description, possessing a beneficial interest in land or tenements, may, by this Bill, obtain a power of leasing under certain conditions most liberal and politic in their character.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical persons, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, may grant a lease of land, provided no lease made by any Ecclesiastic or Corporation shall be valid, without the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for more than 21 years. Nor, on the other hand, shall any lease made by the Commissioners be valid for a longer period, without the consent of the Lord Lieutenant. A 21 years' lease is sufficient for agricultural purposes, but not for building. The consent, however, of the Lord Lieutenant and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will hardly be refused in cases where a longer lease is required. No lease of lands belonging to an Endowed School shall be valid for more than 21 years without the licence, in writing, of the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Persons who are now debarred from making leases by reason of mortgage or incumbrance will now be permitted to make leases, notwithstanding such incumbrances, provided they are in actual possession, or in receipt of the rents and profits of the lands. This clause alone will throw open some hundreds of thousands of acres to improvement.

A consent for the making of a lease may be given by the guardian or the Court of Chancery in the case of a minor; by the committee of a lunatic; or, if there be no committee or inquisition, by a summary process of the Court of Chancery. The power to make leases under this act shall not extend to the mansion houses, see houses, or glebe houses of the person empowered; but the mansion-houses of minors may be leased during their minority. Then follow a number of clauses of the utmost importance, and forming together in themselves an admirable specimen of wise legislation. *Agricultural* leases may be made for twenty-one years. *Improvement* leases of waste, barren, bog, or mountain land may be extended to 41 years, as well as leases of water mills. *Building* leases may be made for 99 years, and leases for public purposes, such as the erection of jails, lighthouses, &c., may be granted for 999 years. *Mining* leases may be made for 41 years. In all these cases the best improved rent is to be reserved *without fine or consideration* of any kind, except the covenants of the lease. A clause of scarcely less importance than any of the foregoing contains a condition of re-entry in case of any assignment or sub-letting of the premises, without the licence in writing of the lessor or his successor.

What may be called the improvement clauses are equally comprehensive. Every person obtaining a case is to be bound to enter on a *bona fide* occupation of the lands within a year. A commencement must be made to *improve* the land within the first twelve months, and *one-tenth* part must be reclaimed during every succeeding *three* years, until the whole is fit for cultivation. Buildings to be erected must be of an annual value of three times the highest rent reserved in the lease. Mines must begin to be worked within two years after the making of the lease. All leases granted on the above conditions are to be binding on successors.

We recommend to the agitators for Tenant Right a study of the clear and simple arrangements contained in the second part of the Bill. Any person empowered to grant a lease *is also empowered to give compensation for improvements* effected by the tenant by consent. These improvements must be made by specification and estimate, and thus the interests both of tenant and lessor are protected. Improvements are divided into two classes—those separable from the soil such as buildings, walls, gates, &c., and those inseparable from the soil, as roads, drainage.

For the first class *compensation* must be given to the tenant to the amount of their actual value at the time when he gives up possession of the lands. Improvements of the second-class are to be compensated by a money payment not exceeding the amount of four years' rent; or by a right of occupation for certain periods, *after* the lease has expired without increase of rent.

The vexed question respecting the several rights of Landlord and Tenant may be finally set at rest by this simple Bill, if the clauses of the second portion of it be applied to all leases made under any circumstances. As the Bill stands, it will throw open at least one-tenth of the land of Ireland for cultivation and improvement; and its clauses are so clear and lucid, and its machinery so simple, that no litigation can possibly occur if its provisions are observed. It will be no mean glory for Mr. Whiteside to have incidentally settled the question of "Tenant Right" without parade or ostentation.

The all-important trial of Maria Mathews against Miss Aylward was adjourned until this day. We forbear to comment upon the proceedings while the case is undecided.

The *Times* on the Sicilian War:—

Even the Neapolitan Government, reckless as it is of statements, does not venture to deny the universality of the Sicilian Insurrection. The old pretence, that it is only a party, a few discontented spirits, who have revolted against the constituted authority, has in this case never been advanced. The facts are too much against such an assertion. Whatever may be the case in the city of Naples and in the continental dominions of the King, it has never been pretended that any part of the Sicilian people is in favour of the Royal authority. In the proclamations which the Neapolitan General puts forth in Sicily he never appeals to the sympathy of any class of the people. He calls upon the army to stand by their colours, and abjures the Sicilians as a nation to remain faithful to the throne, but he never tells landowners, or tradesmen, or peasants, that they themselves have no grievances, and that their interest is to remain faithful to the Royal authority. Both from the addresses which the King's officers have issued to the people, and from their despatches to Naples, we are prepared to learn that the entire island, aristocracy, middle class, and peasants, are carrying on a war to the knife against the Royal forces.

Various and contradictory accounts have been received respecting the state of affairs at Palermo. It seems, however, to be certain that the troops were still confined to the citadel, and that Garibaldi held the town, so as to keep them within their works. An armistice was agreed upon until a reference to Naples should determine whether the King was willing to agree to the terms of the capitulation. The King, who for the time, in spite of the agitation in the capital, seems to have been buoyed up by the hope of French or Austrian intervention refused to agree to the terms which were arranged on board the Hannibal. The armistice, which was concluded on the 28th of May, was on the 3rd of June prolonged for 10 days more. This delay will hardly alter the position of the combatants. The King of Naples has not many more troops to send, the position of the capital and of the southern districts of the kingdom being taken into consideration. On the other hand every day will add to the strength of Garibaldi. His troops have been hastily raised, and have been only once under fire. They form but a small portion of the islanders who are flocking to his standard. When the taking of Palermo and the confinement of the troops to the citadel become known the insurrection will spread, the numbers will join the patriotic party, who, if the victory had been gained at once, would have remained quietly at home.

Indeed, unless the King's troops are largely reinforced they must be soon forced to surrender. Confined as they are to two or three points on the island, and without the means of obtaining even food except by sea, the contest cannot be a long one, even should the Sicilians not take their position by assault. Only one hope remains for them—the intervention of some foreign Power. Such an intervention has been solicited in more quarters than one, but we cannot think that any where there is an idea of responding to the invitation. There is, indeed, a suspicion that Austria is inclined to make a diversion from Trieste. But Austria, though obstinate enough, has still the prudence of all Conservative Powers. It is impossible to suppose that Austria will be mad enough to interpose where she will have against her not only the feelings of the whole Liberal party in Europe, but also the whole strength of her French rival and the reprobation of the British Government. The ships of this country will certainly not be allowed to interfere as long as the quarrel is confined to an Italian Monarch and his subjects; but it would be a strong trial even of English patience if we were to see Austrian frigates landing troops at Palermo and Messina. France, which, having been lately the antagonist of Austria, feels herself bound to oppose any undue interference of her rival, is likely to be even more moved by any naval movement in the Adriatic. The Court of Vienna could only show its impotence by an expedition in aid of the King of Naples. An invasion of Sicily is a far greater enterprise than a march from the Ticino to Turin. Let Austria remember how ill it fared with her on that occasion, and not tempt fortune on an element on which her forces only exist by sufferance.

The *Times* on the Commercial Treaty with France:—

We are almost ashamed to confess the amount of incredulity and remonstrance confided to us with regard to the Commercial Treaty. Our manufacturers are promised free-trade with France, and they hear of concessions that are forthwith to be made on our side. News of this sort is apt to fire the imagination. Free-trade at once presents herself as a beneficent goddess, with her horn of plenty, her attendant graces, her pavement strewn with various wealth, and the arts and sciences in the background. Everybody looks for his place in the brilliant inauguration. Many of our people sent their agents, opened correspondence, and we have even heard-shops, on the other side, trusting to their industry and mechanical ingenuity to beat the long odds reserved by the French. But, while nothing was wanting on our side, the expectants have waited, and waited in vain. The picture of peace and plenty fades from the eye, the apotheosis of Mr. Cobden dissolves, and in their stead we recognise the familiar old group of burghers pleading for their lives before an enraged King, whom some one propitiates on his knees. That is the actual phase of the Commercial Treaty. We have only to reverse the nationalities in the well-known historical *tableau*, and here see what we have come to. British manufacturers are proceeding with heavy hearts to plead before French Commissioners in an out-of-the-way street of Paris, not for favour, but for existence. They would be only too happy, so we are told, to stand where they now do, but in many cases the Commercial Treaty has proved no better for them than a new name for the Berlin Decrees. At all events, they have to supplicate for mercy in a way no Englishman likes to do with a foreigner. Mr. Cobden, indeed, in letters to intimate friends, goes on assuring us that all is right; but how vain the assurance to those who see and feel all to be wrong!

Two months ago the silk manufacturers, the shawl manufacturers, and a good many others, half closed their factories and dismissed their workpeople, not because they distrusted the operation of the Treaty, but because they waited to see how it would work. They wanted to know what the French would take of us, and on what terms. A great part of the trade they saw to be gone at once, for with regard to many fabrics an Englishman has at present no chance with his French competitors. Why it is so is a question that need not be here discussed. We are dealing with facts. A great part of our trade was suspended at once, and nothing left but to wait and see what would come in its stead. Thus far it has been all waiting, and waiting with men of hungry stomachs, and with men of short credits, is apt to prove disastrous. They complain that all this waiting has been timed very inconveniently. They could have waited long enough before the great blow was struck, just as the agriculturists waited ever so many years for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and had time to set their fields in order. But now the worst is done in a moment, by a Treaty made by telegraph, and the sufferers are recommended to live in hopes of mitigation. There are circumstances under which the best way to get rid of a house is to put a few barrels of gunpowder under it, and so heave it up bodily, leaving the materials to distribute themselves as they please. When the smoke has blown off, you walk in to see the result. That is the model of the financial operation under review. A whole Tariff has been blown up. The system under which manufacturers have done their home trade, and a little besides, has been sent into the air. They are now waiting to see how it falls. On this point there are most painful misgivings, and well there may be. Our manufacturers are invited to send representatives to Paris to beg for terms. This suggests a hundred questions. Why was not this done before, if it was to be done at all? Before, they could negociate; now, they must beg. Before, they had something to offer, as well as to receive; now, they come empty-handed. So long as King Lear kept his kingdom in his own hands it was of some use to stipulate about serving men and horses; but the "Treaty" once signed, Goneril and Regan felt the old man and his followers a bore—as, indeed, they were—and turned them out of doors. Even as things are, it is shrewdly suspected that the British delegates are invited to state their case, and thereby to show the French manufacturers how to deal with them. What is the good of their giving information against themselves, and telling a competitor how they may be most certainly beaten? There is usually a good deal of secrecy in trade. It is found inconvenient to publish orders or consignments to all the world. A manufacturer would rather keep to himself the precise nature of the demand on which he relies. Now, the very fact of this inquiry shows that the French manufacturers who really conduct it, whether they appear or not, wish to know all about our trade. They may be very fair and candid men, but they have hitherto only shown these qualities in overreaching Mr. Cobden, and our manufacturers have a shrewd suspicion that they are meant to be the next victims.

Now, there are consolations for mistaken generosity. Providence and the Drama avenged King Lear on his ungrateful daughters. There are consolations for a bad bargain, when a bargain must be made, and even for the simple or innocent victim of downright roguery. There is something to be said for a weak compromise when it takes the form of a free transaction, as in the well-known exchange of gold and brass arms between Glaucus and Diomede. But there really is nothing to be said for a great act of generosity which we have been cajoled into disguising in the form of a bargain, when there is no bargain at all. We have neither the glory nor the profit. We neither act up to our own instinct, which is commercial generosity; nor do we follow the French example, and make a real bargain. We are wholly at a loss to see what the unadorned Mr. Cobden has done that the most be-starred Duke, or Marquis, or K.G. might not have done just as well. Nothing is so easy as giving away everything that anybody asks for. There is some difficulty in selecting the proper gifts and recipients of the gifts, but there has been no selection here. We have given everything, without the credit of giving, for a consideration that turns out to be nominal. We might have given to all the world—to Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and Germany—but we have not even gone through the form of giving to them, as they come in for the gift by their old Treaty rights. Being compelled to give a great boon to Spain, because she had a right to the same as we gave to France, whether she deserved it or not, we obtained not even the shadow of an equivalent, and showed how little heart we had to give by screwing an old debt out of her. Thus, at the very time that we have made the greatest sacrifices, we figure before the world as hard bargainers and reluctant givers. It is the common story of private life, when a man, having devoted his life and his fortune to some ill-chosen objects of interest, carelessly affords them the excuse they have long desired for neglecting, insulting, and abusing him, and, as far as they can, extinguishing him altogether. Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed and carried, as mere measures of finance, all the concessions of this Treaty, leaving France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italy, to follow our example if they pleased, we could not possibly have been in a worse condition than we are now; and, although it is possible these States might have called us fools, they could not have made us out knaves, which we have no doubt they will take an early opportunity of doing under the provisions of the Treaty.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

There is a great comfort in watching the benches well filled, as the House of Commons last night showed them, and hearing the strife raging fiercely between parties, who felt that there was something, after all, worth battling for. The break-down of the Right Honourable the Speaker was far from a cause of congratulation to either side, for, if Lord John Russell be true that the character of the House is implicated in the manner in which they deal with the Reform Bill, it is especially true that its character is necessarily implicated in the manner in which the Speaker allows the business to be conducted. Naturally enough, when Viscount Eversley resigned the Speaker's chair, a feeling widely spread that hon. members would fail to look upon his like again, and caused them to bear with the deficiencies of the present occupant. At the same time, many of the Liberal party, who had selected Mr. Denison for the post, determined, if he did not improve in the course of the first session, they would transfer their allegiance, and select Mr. Walpole, or some other fitting man, to preside over the House of Commons. Since that time, the Speaker has been encouraged to try again, under the expectation that one day or another he would turn out better; but the want of energy which accompanies his decisions is by no means diminishing. The *ipse dixit* of the past was imperative and grateful to every member; the "I think," and "I believe," which accompanies the present decision tempt the refractory to rebel, and the busy-body to be thrusting in his advice, and how Mr. Bentinck is the member of all others whose natural temperament would lead him to take advantage of such a state of things. He stands the tallest and ablest-built man in the House; seems to have something of a sailor-like spirit about him, and is endowed with a fund of good-humour which weakens any assaults. So on he would persevere with his amendments; the poor Speaker gave in at once, but Mr. Bouverie, the guardian angel on points of order, and Lord John Russell, were more difficult to resist; at any rate the thin edge of the wedge was inserted, and the night lost one of the twelve still reserved for Reform. It was remarked as significant that Disraeli, last night, in speaking of the feelings which the great party with whom he is connected have ever entertained to the working classes—feelings not of suspicion or distrust, as the Whigs would fain make out—dropped the word Conservative, and returned to the talisman of former times—Tory. His speech was especially caustic, delivered in an unusually warm manner, and told on the House. For once Gladstone was not present to reply, but came in soon after as though "express," but nothing afterwards occurred to call him up.

The committee appointed to inquire into the return of Mr. M'Cormick for Londonderry are Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald (chairman), Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's Administration; Right Hon. C. W. Adderley, Conservative; Mr. James Clay, Advanced Liberal; Hon. George Denman, joint colleague, with Lord Palmerston, for Tiverton, and a Whig; and Mr. Montague Smith, Conservative.

The select committee to try the return of Mr. Calcutt for Clare are Mr. Mellon (chairman), Whig; Mr. J. T. Norris, Advanced Liberal; Earl Gifford, Whig; Lord Emlyn, Conservative; and Mr. Percy Wellington, Conservative.

The division on Thursday night on Mr. Mackinnon's motion is expected to be very close. Had the Conservative members been in town the matter might have been decided last night, but all parties seemed glad of an armistice.

The Parliamentary Committees on the Poor Relief Bill (Ireland), and on the County Prisons (Ireland) Bill, are deferred until Monday next, June 11th.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The great success which has attended the arrangements of Madame Celeste and her talented company has induced its prolongation for a few nights longer. Even in the best of our opera seasons the Theatre Royal has not been more fully or fashionably attended than during the past fortnight. The drama of "The French Spy," which was produced in the commencement of the week, was performed again last night. The scene is one of military life in France, and embraces a variety of incident which keeps up the interest in the plot from first to last. Madame Celeste represented three characters in the play, and at the close was called before the curtain and warmly applauded.

DUBLIN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The concert of the Madrigal Society last evening, at the Antient Concert-rooms, was all its promoters could have desired. The attendance was numerous and fashionable, though not overcrowded. The artistes were—Miss Cruise, Mrs. Manley, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. Abraham Talbot, Mr. O'Rorke, and Mr. J. F. Fanning, who made his *debut* as a tenor. The programme comprised most felicitous selections. It laboured under the unusual disadvantage of an *embarras des richesses*, if such can be regarded as a disadvantage, which had the effect of prolonging the concert a little later than many would have wished. The music opened with the pretty little madrigal, "When all alone," which was rendered with great expression. A sweet quartett "Sleep, gentle lady," arranged for the society by Mr. T. Blanchard, merited the first *encore*. Its melody is simple and touching, and highly attractive for a concert. The spirit-stirring song from *Maritana*, "Yes, let me like a soldier fall," was happily chosen by Mr. Fanning for his *debut*. He possesses a sweet and highly cultivated tenor voice, and rendered the song with great vigour and effect. It was imperatively encored. "On Shannon's Banks," a sprightly composition by Mr. R. M. Levey, was also encored. The most interesting feature in the concert, perhaps, was the ballad, "Leave me not, love," sung by Mr. Abraham Talbot. It is a rare thing to find an alto voice pleasing in a concert-room, being better adapted for choral music. Last evening, however, there was an exception, in Mr. Talbot's rendering of this ballad. He received an anxious encore. There were also selections from *Lurline*. The song, "Flow thou silver Rhine" was charmingly given by Miss Cruise, and provoked a hearty encore. Mrs. Manley's singing of "Troubadour enchanting" was natural and effective, and many would have wished an encore. The concert, in every respect, was worthy of the society.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Queen held a Court yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince Jules and Prince John of Schleswick-Holstein Glucksbourg, accompanied by Count Bernstorff, had an audience of the Queen. Their serene highnesses were introduced by Lord John Russell, the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty was attended by Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting, and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Groom in Waiting.

Their serene highnesses afterwards visited the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, had the honour of submitting for the inspection of the Prince Consort his models for the prize medal, to be distributed by the National Rifle Association.

The Princesses Helena and Louise rode in the riding-house of Buckingham Palace yesterday morning.

The Queen and Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock yesterday afternoon for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the King of the Belgians, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and the Count of Flanders.

In attendance on the Queen and Prince were the Countess of Desart, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Lord Camoys, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, the Hon. Mortimer S. West, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, the Master of the Household, and Major Elphinstone.

In attendance on his Belgian Majesty were Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Dr. Koepl, and Major Burnell.

The Queen and Prince were conducted to their carriage by Viscount Sydney, Earl Spencer, and Viscount Castlerosse.

The Royal party left the palace in seven carriages, and was escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington.

WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the Castle about half-past four o'clock, having travelled from London to Windsor by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

Prince Leopold also arrived at the Castle from Buckingham Palace.

Trevor Hamilton, Esq., and family have left Dublin, for Vessington, county of Meath.

The Earl and Countess of Leicester and the Ladies Coke have arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Holkham Hall.

Lord and Lady Haddo have left England on a foreign tour.

Lord and Lady Proby have left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Worsley, at Farming Lodge, near Windsor, for the week.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 2.—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Morris, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery, her Majesty's royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Fifth Class, which his Majesty the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late war with Russia.

The Church.

The Rev. Dr. Atkins, Donnellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin for the present year, has just brought to a conclusion, one of the most able, eloquent, and useful course of lectures which has ever been delivered from the pulpit of Trinity College. The subject, was the duties of the christian minister in all its bearings; and, of course, it was eminently adapted to the congregation to which it was addressed. He was not able at all, however, to fill up the design which he had sketched out for his course at the commencement, and was obliged to confine himself to the studies of the young clergyman, and the preparation of sermons, the various duties of parochial visiting, and of ministering to the sick. The whole subject of schools he was compelled reluctantly to omit. Nothing could be more powerful than his analysis of the different characters with which a clergyman has to deal in his parochial visits; and he laid down with singular judgment, the mode of treatment which was suited to each. His defence of the service for the Visitation of the Sick, in his last lecture, was most satisfactory, and the moderation of his tone, combined with the sound churchmanship with which all his discourses were penetrated, rendered his lectures acceptable to all. They will shortly be published, most probably with a full appendix, and they will, no doubt, obtain a lasting popularity, as a sound and useful guide to the young parochial clergy.—*London Clerical Journal*, May 22.

ECCLESIASTICAL, COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calder, Rev. William, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Christ Church C., Heaton Norris, Lancashire.
Cazenove, Rev. Arthur, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, to St. Mark P.C., Reigate, Surrey.
Emmerson, Rev. C. May, to Kennerley R., Devon: val. £145 with residence.
Gilbert, Rev. John Bellamy, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Cantley R., Norfolk: val. £203 with residence.
Gladwin, Rev. C., to Woolley R., Hants: val. £111.
Haydon, Rev. William, B.A., University College, Oxford, to Midhurst P.C., Sussex: val. £170 with residence.
Ingram, Rev. Rowland, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Great Ellingham R. w., Little Ellingham, V., Norfolk: val. £735 with residence.
Otter, Rev. John, M.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to Glossop C., Derbyshire.
Padley, Rev. Augustus Frederick, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, to St. Peter, at Gowts P.C., Lincoln: val. £94.
Pinder, Rev. George, St. Bees College, to Hartford V., Hants: val. £123 with residence.
Ransome, Rev. John Henry, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Lindale P.C., Lancashire: val. £71 with residence.
Tasker, Rev. John Campbell Wheatley, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to the United Hospital, Bath.
Thacker, Rev. Joseph, M.A. (Prebendary of Kilmanagh), to the Archdeaconry of Ossory.
Vautier, Rev. Richard, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge (V. of Kenwyn), to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter.
Waldegrave, Hon. and Rev. Samuel, M.A., All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Bishopric of Carlisle: val. £4,500.
Wanklyn, Rev. James Hibbert, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, to be Chaplain to the Sanatorium, Bournemouth.

LICENSES TO CURACIES.

By the Right Hon. and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.—Revds. George Alder, B.A., Queen's Coll., Cam., to St. John the Evangelist, St. Pancras; Arthur Jones Bartlett, T.A., King's Coll., Lond., to St. Stephen's, Hammersmith; William Samuel Brace, B.A., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., to St. Mark's, Tollington Park, Islington; Septimus Buss, T.A., King's Coll., Lon., to Regent-square Church, St. Pancras; Charles Crowden, B.A., Lincoln Coll., Ox., to St. Peter's, Stepney; Edwin John Davies, B.A., Magdalene Hall, Ox., to St. Barnabas, Kensington; Charles Durell Du Port, B.A., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., to Holy Trinity Church, St. Marylebone; Joseph Haythorne Edgar, M.A., Wadham, Coll., Ox., to Putney; William Walker Edwards, B.A., St. Peter's Coll., Camb., to Hanover District Church, Regent-street; John Espin, B.A., Merton Coll., Ox., to St. James's, Clapham; John Ince Fuller, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., to Christ Church, Ealing; William Horne, B.A., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., to Trinity Church, St. Giles'-in-the-Fields; Augustus Jackson, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., to St. Mary's Stoke Newington; William Hill Lee, B.A., Christ's Coll., Camb., to St. Mark, Old-street-road; Joseph Preston, B.A., Trinity Coll., Camb., to St. Michael's, Chester-square; Samuel Smith, King's Coll., Lon., to preach in a hall in All Souls' district, St. Marylebone, taken by the Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb; Robert William Snape, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., to Kensington; John Webster, M.A., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., to St. Jude's, Islington; Lawrence Alexander Wyatt, B.A., St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., to St. James's, Enfield.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS.

CANONRY.

Calne, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury: val. £500 with residence: Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, prom.

DEANERIES-RURAL.

Abingdon: dio. Oxford: Rev. W. Chambers, dec.
Barking (part of): dio. London: Rev. W. Streatfeild, dec.
Christianity: dio. Lincoln.

RECTORIES.

Ashbury, Berks: dio. Oxford: val. £375 with residence: pats. Magdalene College, Oxford: Rev. W. Chambers, dec.
Barford St. Martin, Wilts: dio. Salisbury: val. £377 with residence: pats. All Souls' College, Oxford: Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, prom.
Berrynarbor, Devon: dio. Exeter: val. £715 with residence: pats. Bishop of Exeter and others: Rev. S. T. S. Gully, dec.
Preston-upon-the-Wildmoors, Salop: dio. Lichfield: val. £198 with residence: pats. Trustees of Preston Hospital and Colonel Charlton, alt.: Rev. T. Birds, dec.

VICARAGES.

Clent, Staffordshire: dio. Worcester: val. £417 with residence: pat. Lord Chancellor: Rev. J. S. Oxley, prom.
Ham, East, Essex, dio. London: val. £865 with residence: pat. Bishop of London: Rev. W. Streatfeild, dec.
Ravenston, Bucks: dio. Oxford: val. £88 with residence: pat. C. Finch, Esq.: Rev. W. Godfrey, prom.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Greetwell, co. and dio. Lincoln: val. £52: pats. D. and C. of Lincoln. Rev. A. F. Padley, prom.
Lincoln, St. Botolph. val. £16: pat. Bishop of Lincoln: Rev. C. Nairne, prom.
Mark, Somerset: dio. Bath and Wells: val. £275 with residence: pat. Earl of Chichester: Rev. C. R. Pearson, resigned.
Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk: dio. Ely: val. £[illegible]: pat. R. Golding, Esq.: Rev. R. Ingram, prom.
Weston-Underwood, Bucks: dio. Oxford: val. £[illegible]: pat. Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart: Rev. W. Godfrey, prom.

CURACIES.

Barnwell, St. Andrew, w. All Saints, Northamptonshire: dio. Peterborough.
Barton-Stacey, Hants: dio. Winchester.
Claughton, Christ Church, co. and dio. Chester.
Dudley, co. and dio. Worcester: stipend £80 with title.
Hadleigh, Suffolk: dio. Ely.
Hambleden, co. and dio. Oxford: with title.
Lakenham, Norfolk: dio. Norwich: stipend £100.
Newark-upon-Trent, Notts: dio. Lincoln.
Paddington, St. Saviour: dio. London.
Warton, w. Freckleton, Lancashire: dio. Manchester.

MASTERSHIPS.

Codrington College, Barbadoes: salary (S. P. G.) £[illegible] with residence.
Crewkerne Grammar School: Second: salary £100 with board and lodging: pat. Rev. C. Penny, D.D.
Hurstpierpoint, St. John's School: Second.
London, King's College: Two Classical: of the Lower 6th Class, and of the Lower 5th Class: application to the Secretary.
Nantwich Grammar School: salary £30 with residence and capitation fees.
Sampford Peverell, Proprietary School, Devon: salary £[illegible] with board and lodging.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN—UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A general meeting of this society will be held on this (Thursday) evening, June 6th, 1860, at No. 4, College, when a paper will be read "On the Advantages of the Total Abstinence Movement," by Mr. T. G. Pope, President. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock punctually, college time, and at the close of the meeting the officers for the ensuing session will be proposed. The meeting is open to the public.

The Army.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.

The following communication was yesterday received by the commanding officer of each corps stationed in this garrison:—

"10, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London (S.W.) 2nd June, 1860.

"SIR,—We are requested by the committee to transmit the annexed resolutions, and to express a hope that you will have the goodness to bring them to the notice of the corps under your command.

"The late General Sir William Napier, like his brother Sir Charles Napier, was the soldier's friend, and the greater number of contributors towards the erection of a memorial to the latter were the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

"ROBERT GARDINER, General.
"D. W. DOUGALL.

"To the Officer Commanding —— Regiment."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR WILLIAM NAPIER K.C.B.

At a meeting held at the United Service Institution, on the 8th of May, 1860—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., in the chair—

It was proposed by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and seconded by the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.—

"That the late General Sir William Napier, as a soldier and a military historian, merited the admiration and gratitude of his country."

Proposed by General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., and seconded by General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.—

"That he immortalised the glorious deeds of our army in Spain, Portugal, and France, by his history of the war in those countries—a history that no true soldier can read without instruction and advantage, and without being inspired by the heroic sentiments and spirit-stirring language of the author."

Proposed by General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., and seconded by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.—

"That a subscription be immediately opened for the erection of a statue to the memory of the chivalrous soldier and unsurpassed military historian."

Proposed by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and carried by acclamation—

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to his Royal Highness for his gracious attendance and courteous conduct in the chair."

London, May 15th. A. LAWRIE, Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B.
His Grace the Duke of Somerset.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Earl de Grey and Ripon.
The Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.
The Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.
Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.
Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.
General Sir Hugh Ross, G.C.B.
General Sir George Brown, G.C.B.
General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B.
General Sir James Ferguson, G.C.B.
General Sir Thomas Brotherton, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B.
Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Rowan, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General [illegible] Kennedy, C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gore, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir [illegible] Wetherall, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Knollys.
Lieutenant-General Sir [illegible] Yorke, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General [illegible], C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir [illegible] Clayton, Bart.
Major-General Sir [illegible] Airey, K.C.B.
Major-General the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.
Major-General Sir [illegible] Jones, K.C.B.
Major-General Wylde, C.B.
The Chaplain-General to the Forces.
Lieutenant-General [illegible], K.S.F.
Major-General Watkin[illegible]
Major-General Willo[illegible], C.B.
Colonel Sir John M. W[illegible], C.B., K.H.
Colonel the Hon. [illegible] Lindsay, M.P.
Colonel Sir Duncan [illegible] Dougall, K.C.F.
Colonel Pitt Kennedy.
Colonel Harding, C.B.
Captain Claxton, R.N.
Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Hall.
Major Gavin, M.P.
George Jones, Esq., [illegible] Academy.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.
Captain Burgess.
(With power to add to their number.)

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross; Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross; Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., and W. M'Grigor, Esq. Charles-street, St. James's; Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James's-square; the Secretary of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, and the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.

On Saturday a detachment of the 74th Regiment, which has been stationed for some time back in Dundee, left for Aberdeen, with the intention of their going through a course of rifle practice, we understand, previous to their embarkation for India. On the evening of the same day, about 120 of the 92nd Regiment arrived from Aberdeen, and took up their quarters in Dundee barracks.

The East India troopship Belgravia, 1,400 tons, Captain Wharton, which arrived at Gravesend on Monday, from India, with a large number of wounded and disabled soldiers, commissioned officers and men on board, disembarked her troops at Custom-house quay, London, on Tuesday, when the whole were forwarded to Chatham. The Belgravia embarked 250 men of various regiments at Calcutta on the [illegible] February, and sailed the following day, the passage to the Thames occupying 123 days, including a week's detention at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vessel arrived on the [illegible] April, and sailed on the 11th of the same month. During a portion of the voyage the Belgravia met with a great deal of bad weather, and encountered the full effects of the terrific gale. The number of troops who embarked at Calcutta was 250 men of all ranks, belonging to the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carbiniers), 17th Lancers, 3rd Buffs, 5th Fusiliers, 6th, 8th, 20th, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 42nd Royal Highlanders, 6th Rifles, 71st Highlanders, 75th, 77th, 82nd, 88th Connaught Rangers, 98th Light Infantry, and the Rifle Brigade, with the following officers—viz., Captain William Clive Justice, 75th Regiment; Lieut. John Tilly, 23rd Fusiliers; and Assistant Surgeon Alfred J. L. Hepworth, R.A. Eight deaths occurred on board during the voyage. On the arrival of the invalid troops at Fort Pitt Hospital, they were immediately inspected by the medical staff at that establishment, when 15 men were ordered into hospital for further treatment, and the remainder will be attached to the Chatham invalid depot until they have been inspected by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, to ascertain what are fit for further service. Two more vessels, having several hundred invalid troops on board, are daily expected at Gravesend from India.

Captain C. E. Harvey, connected with the Royal Engineer establishment at Portsmouth, will succeed Captain Gordon as Adjutant at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham.

The Navy.

The Princess Royal, 91, screw, was undocked from the dock yesterday at Portsmouth, on the completion of repairs to her stern and quarters.

The Hornet, 17, screw, in No. 1 dock at Portsmouth, has hands from the steam factory at work upon her extra hours, to complete her repairs.

Her Majesty's ship Edgar, 81, Captain Katon, [illegible] the flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine, passed the Downs [illegible] day to join the Channel squadron at Leith.

PROGRESS OF TRACTARIANISM.—It is stated that the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, a son of the Earl of Aberdeen, is to have the stall in Salisbury Cathedral rendered vacant by the nomination of the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave to the Bishopric of Carlisle. Mr. Gordon's principles are those of the most decided Tractarianism. Mr. Gordon will be a welcome [illegible] the new bishop of all the occupants of the Episcopal [illegible] the one most inclined to Romish doctrines [illegible] bishop was already so well supported by [illegible] clergymen that the aid now given him was not [illegible]. The chapter, which, by the elimination of [illegible]degrave, has been fairly purged of the [illegible] element, should now be a "happy family."

A PATRIARCHAL DAME.—The Ogdensburg [illegible] in giving an account of the death of [illegible] Wordsworth, near the village of Henvelton, [illegible] that she was in the 125th year of her age. [illegible] born in the family of Mrs. [illegible], in Middle[illegible]. In an interview had with her, she was questioned particularly about some of the leading events of the war of 1756—57—58. She said she recollected the massacre of Fort-William Henry by the French and Indians, under Montcalm, and the fall of Wolfe at Quebec. In reply to a question as to her age at that time, she said she did not know, but she was a large now—"a good lump of a girl, that hurried through her day's work, to go to de party."

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

THE WAR IN SICILY—THE ARMISTICE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—Both the *Patrie* and the *Pays* state that the last despatches from Sicily positively announced that the armistice has been prolonged. This resolution has given rise to the supposition that the Sicilian revolution has become a matter of diplomatic regulation.

MARSEILLES, 6TH.—The direct steamer from Messina brings news to the 3rd. The city was deserted. All merchandise had been embarked. All the Consuls had left, excepting M. Donlard, the French Consul, who was transporting his effects to the Descartes, on board of which he would retire as soon as the city should be besieged or become the theatre of fighting.

The Supreme Council of Palermo had announced, in the name of the Dictator, that a vote will be taken on the question of annexation to Sardinia.

The inhabitants of the other towns in insurrection have requested the neighbouring communities to send in provisions.

The whole of Palermo was barricaded and fortified. Garibaldi had a great number of grenades at his disposal. Other Royal troops, stationed in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house, had gone over to Garibaldi, with arms and ammunition. Influence was also exercised by Garibaldi's agents in other portions of the Neapolitan army.

It was said that there were 2,000 killed and wounded among the Royal troops.

A thousand volunteers from Cagliari had embarked at Marsala.

The English Admiral announced the signature of the armistice.

In the affair at Catania the peasants fought well, but were ultimately repulsed. The Neapolitans lost 200 men.

Orders had been given to the various parties of insurgents to concentrate for the final combat.—*Reuter.*

MEETING OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—It is said that an understanding between Prussia and the middle states of Germany will be brought about by an interview at Baden between the Prince Regent of Prussia and several German sovereigns.

HANOVER.

JUNE 6.—The "Official Gazette" announces Minister Von Borries has been raised to the dignity of Count in consequence of his services.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 5.—Muchtar Pacha, Minister of the Civil List, has been appointed Minister of Finance replacing Hassid Pacha. Chefig Pacha, hitherto Minister without Portfolio, replaces Muchtar Pacha. Theodore Baltazza is dead.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The U.S. mail steamer Fulton, Captain Mewotton, from New York, with advices to the 26th ult., arrived off the Needles at 11 p.m.

THE CASE OF THE REV. J. BONWELL.

The case of the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Stephen's, Stepney, came on in the Arches Court today. He appeared personally, and argued against some of the articles exhibited against him, alleging also that the Commissioners could not take cognisance of ecclesiastical offences committed out of the diocese of London. Judgment deferred.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PULLINGER'S CASE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—The report of the Stock Exchange Committee on the Pullinger case has been issued to-day. It states the information conveyed by them to the Directors of the Union Bank has enabled them to realise valuable assets placed by Pullinger in the names of other persons. Complaint is made that although immediately after the discovery of Pullinger's frauds, Messrs. Scrimgeour communicated to the directors that they had carried on a speculative account for him, it was not until a month afterwards, and that through a different channel, that the Stock Exchange learned this fact. Regret is expressed that six firms should have carried on speculations on account of a clerk in a banking house, thus compromising the character of the Stock Exchange.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

THE REFORM BILL.

Sir J. FERGUSSON gave notice that to-morrow, on going into committee on the Reform Bill, he should move that the committee be postponed till after the second reading of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bill.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMPENSATION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Compensation Bill,

Mr. SELWYN moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months, objecting to it as contracting and confiscating, and involving large expense in compensation. The bill transferred the property of the Dean and Chapters to the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the dignitaries henceforth become mere stipendiaries, and their rights of ownership would be totally destroyed. The change would further entail the loss of their offices to the clerks of the Chapter, who could claim compensation in consequence.

Mr. Alderman COPELAND seconded the amendment, advising that the bill be withdrawn until the House was in possession of further information.

Mr. FREELAND supported the bill as a step in the right direction. He admitted its defects, which, however, might be amended in committee.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the bill originated in a committee of that House, of which Lord John Russell was chairman. It passed the Commons, but too late to pass the Lords. It had subsequently been sanctioned by a committee of that House. The present bill was not a Government measure, but he supported its principles, and hoped that it might be allowed to go into committee.

Mr. MOWBRAY would not reject a bill which had been sanctioned by two distinct committees. It was, however, susceptible of much improvement, and would be better if recast and divided into three separate bills.

Lord H. VANE thought many of the provisions of the bill highly objectionable, but would not oppose the second reading, believing that legislation was necessary. He trusted that in committee due regard would be paid to existing interests.

Lord J. MANNERS reprobated the principle of the bill, which increased the powers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, made the commission itself perpetual, and tended to vest the entire mass of Church property in the hands of an irresponsible body.

After some remarks from Mr. INGRAM,

Mr. C. HOWARD, while supporting the bill, censured the conduct of the commissioners, especially in regard to their proceedings towards small livings.

Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to a bill so complicated that it would be useless, and which was directly contrary to the experience the House had acquired since the subject was first discussed.

Mr. LIDDELL made a few remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. DEEDES defended the conduct of the commissioners as to many points impugned in the debate, and explained the principles on which they dealt with Church property.

On the motion of Mr. HENLEY, the debate was then adjourned till this day fortnight.

The Masters and Operatives Bill passed through committee.

The Tramways (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Police and Town Improvement Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

NEW WRIT FOR BELFAST.

On the motion of Sir W. JOLIFFE, a new writ was ordered for Belfast, in the room of Mr. Davison, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The other business was then disposed of, and

The House adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock.

WIND AND WEATHER.

SCOTCH.—Ayr, S.E. breezy; Ardrossan, S. fine; Dumfries, S.E. fine; Glasgow, N.E. fine; Wigton, N.W. fine.

ENGLISH.—Gravesend, W. showery; Dover, S. fine; Deal S.W. wet; Birmingham, S. wet; Liverpool, S.S.W. fine.

IRISH.—Belfast, S. dull; Dundalk, N.E. wet; Newry, N.E. showery; Derry, N.W. fine; Cork, W.N.W. showery; Queenstown, showery; Waterford, S.W. dull; Limerick, S.E.

ASCOT RACES—JUNE 6.

Stakes.—Colt out of Agnes, 1st; Thunderbolt, 2nd; ... ran.

... Sovs.—Daughter of Star, 1st; Blissworth, 2nd; ... ran.

...—Wizard walked over.

...Stakes.—King of the Forest, 1st; Ticket-of-Leave, ... ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

... Gold Cup—5 to 4 agst Promised Land (taken and offered); 7 to 2 agst Butterfly (taken and offered); 6 to 1 agst Gamester (taken and offered); 7 to 1 agst the Drone (taken and offered); and 10 to 1 agst others.

GARIBALDI FUND.—The Editor of the IRISH TIMES acknowledges the receipt of £2 from I. and A. and M—ly, for the fund for "The most distinguished noble patriot the world ever produced."

THE QUEEN AND THE METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS.—Viscount Ranelagh, Colonel-Commandant of the South Middlesex Rifles, has organised a field-day in Kent, for Saturday the 23rd of June, which will be of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as there is not only to be a sham fight, but the volunteers will afterwards dine in ... This will be preparatory to another demonstration which will be shortly afterwards made in Surrey. We have the pleasure to add that the grand review of volunteers by her Majesty is definitively fixed for Saturday, the 7th of June.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the second half of a bank-note for £200, No. ..., on account of taxes.

Amongst the preparations for the war in China, it may be noticed that the Admiralty invite tenders for the supply of 20,000 tons of South Wales coal delivered

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN MANSE, BALLINASLOE—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ballinasloe, Wednesday, 4 o'clock p.m.

The very interesting and imposing ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new manse took place at one o'clock here to-day. The building is in progress of erection on a beautiful and picturesque site, on the banks of the River Luck, quite contiguous to the railway station. The weather being rather unpropitious, heavy rains falling in torrents during the morning, prevented many of the neighbouring gentry from being present. However, there was still a large attendance—not less than 150 persons came, some from a great distance, to witness the ceremonial. Amongst the principal, I noticed Rev. James Whigham, Presbyterian Minister, Ballinasloe; Rev. Wm. Sorsby, Independent Minister, Ballinasloe; Allan Pollok, Esq., Lismany House; James Ritchie, Esq.; Warner Barr, Esq., Kelly's Grove; Wm. Wilson, Esq., Ballinasloe; Alexander Elliott, Esq., Ballinasloe; John Wakefield, Esq., Ballinasloe; Robert H. Smythe, *Western Star*; Thomas Hyde, Esq., solicitor, Ballinasloe; Allan Algie, Esq., Lisduff House, Ballinasloe; James George, Esq., Garbally; William C. Connell, Esq., Ballinasloe.

The interesting proceedings of the day were opened by a short prayer from Rev. James Whigham, at the conclusion of which he delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse, in which the rev. gentleman ably and accurately detailed the progress and advancement of Presbyterianism in this town and neighbourhood. Their church was first founded in Ballinasloe in 1840, but in the subsequent famine years, their congregation had considerably diminished. In November, 1857, he (Mr. Whigham) was appointed to this mission, and he regretted beyond expression that in the vast assembly by which he was then surrounded, he could only recognise one member of the original congregation. He owed a great deal to the kindness and attention of his brother clergymen, who lent so generous a hand to sustain him in very trying times. He next referred to the subsequent enlargement of the church, to meet the growing wants of a quickly increasing congregation, in which they might worship God. A new manse was now in progress, the drawings and designs of which were furnished by their able and talented architect, Mr. Wm. Maxwell, of Ballinasloe, and he was proud to observe that the works were steadily progressing, under the management and direction of that intelligent, active, and efficient contractor, Mr. Cody, of Laurencetown. Mr. Whigham next tendered his warmest acknowledgments and best thanks to all who had come forward with their subscriptions to aid and assist in the good work now in progress. To Mr. Allan Pollok he was principally indebted, for the very liberal donation he had contributed. Mr. Pollok had acquired a princely fortune by the most honourable pursuits, and it was most gratifying to find such a gentleman so ready and willing on all occasions to take the lead in a movement having so laudable an object in view. Mrs. Pollok next claimed his best thanks, that lady being the first to solicit a subscription in aid of the project then in contemplation. Many other ladies in the town and neighbourhood, imitating so noble an example, succeeded in raising contributions beyond his (Mr Whigham's) expectations. Lord Clancarty, the lord of the soil, was also entitled to their warmest gratitude in giving them that site. His lordship gave it to them cheerfully, and on that account they felt more deeply indebted to his lordship than he could express. In conclusion, Mr. Whigham remarked that while he and the members of his congregation were ready to hold out the right hand of fellowship to every religious community in the town and neighbourhood, he could not, at the same time, refrain from stating that the Presbyterian community would at all times strictly and steadily adhere to their own religious convictions. Their faith was based on the Eternal Word, and historic records also bore testimony to the tenacity with which they had clung to their faith. After some further observations, Mr. Whigham concluded a most eloquent address, amidst general applause.

The windlass being lowered, and the foundation-stone brought to its level, the Rev. Mr. Whigham advanced towards Mr. Pollok, and presented him with a silver trowel, on which was the following inscription:—"Presented to Allan Pollok, Esq., by the Presbyterian congregation of Ballinasloe, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the new manse, 1860." Mr. Pollok, after laying the stone, addressed the assembly in a few simple but suitable observations. He said that for the compliments heaped upon him and his beloved wife, he felt deeply indebted. He trusted that there would be an identity of feeling and an identity of interests between all parties, and, as regarded the gift presented to him on that occasion, he deeply regretted he could not make a speech, or he would feel most happy to return them thanks in a manner somewhat consonant to the feelings by which he was overpowered. Benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Whigham, the meeting then separated, Mr. Pollok having first laid two sovereigns on the foundation stone for some refreshment for the tradesmen.

The directors of the African Steamship Company, at their meeting on Tuesday, declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—An instance of the thorough seaman-like bearing of Captain Hall, successor to the much-regretted Captain Harrison, in command of the big ship, when in charge of the general screw steamer Croesus is deserving of mention. On this occasion the Croesus had 170 passengers, and was on her voyage between England and Australia. Meeting with an accident, a survey took place at Sydney, and there being no dock that she could go into, Captain Hall built a caisson round her stern, and started afresh upon the voyage. The injury being, however, very far beneath the reach of any one, for four months and twenty days the crew had to pump incessantly; and to add to their perils the screw was lost, and the vessel was left with adverse winds at the mercy of the waters. Aided by the purser, Mr. Cox, the passengers were kept in ignorance of their danger, and this officer sat at the piano, sang, read, and otherwise amused the company as though it had been a party of pleasure rather than a run for dear life. The ship was ultimately brought safely into port, and then it was discovered that her stern must have shortly parted entirely from her hull; and now, in after years, the captain and Mr. Cox find themselves on board the Great Eastern in the same relative situations. The latter commenced his career as purser on board an Indiaman; he was afterwards on board the British Queen, then the largest steamer that went to America. He was subsequently in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company as superintendent purser of its fleet in Calcutta, and during the Crimean war he held all the contracts for victualling the troops for the Crimea.

FLOW OF GOLD AND SILVER TO INDIA.—A return presented to Parliament shows that the precious metals coined and uncoined, were imported into India in the financial year 1857-58 to the amount of £15,815,436, which was about £2,400,000 more than in the preceding year, and £4,500,000 more than in the year before that. But, until 1855, the influx was much less; from 1850 to 1855 the annual average was below £4,500,000. In the nine years ending in 1858 the total amount reached no less than £67,522,689. For 1858-59 the Bengal return has not yet been received; in the other two Presidencies the import was nearly a sixth less than in 1857-58. The value of the coined money issued by the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the year 1857-58, was as follows:—Gold, 4,37,836rs.; copper 12,86,055rs.; but silver, 12,55,14,033rs.; in the nine years ending in 1858—gold, 70,85,055rs.; copper, 60,41,826,8rs.; silver, 51,70,17,709rs.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—MM. Joly and Ch. Musset, who have hitherto sided with M. Pouchet in his endeavours to prove that the lower kinds of organism may be produced without the intervention of any ancestor, have just made a new communication on the subject to the Academy of Sciences, in support of this view. Their observations have this time been directed to hen's eggs in a state of spontaneous decomposition. A pellicle, solely composed of the granules of the yolk, was formed in the first instance after the lapse of twelve hours. This was succeeded by a living population, consisting of *Monas Cupsaculum Bacterium termo*, which were seen traversing the slider of the microscope in all directions. This population increased for some days to an incredible extent; it then died off, and its remains, after lying heaped for some time, were at last with a membrane dotted with little spherical grains or spontaneous eggs, according to M. Pouchet, which, in their turn produced the *Kolpoda Cucullus* which, after remaining for some time imprisoned on all sides by the membrane, at length began to rotate slowly like the embryos of certain mollusks, and then, extricating themselves from the mass in which they had been generated, fairly appeared under their characteristic forms and with their usual motions. The proliferous pellicle which covered the surface of the liquid, being daily removed the mass of yolky grains under experiment was gradually exhausted, the same phenomena being each time visible. Hence MM. Joly and Ch. Musset are of opinion that it is these grains which are transformed, without any extraneous agency, into Monades, and Bactoria, and subsequently into Kolpoda milk. Calves' liver, pounded, linseed, potato fecula, and yeast, mixed with pure distilled water, have produced similar effects.

"GENERAL'S ENTRY" EDINBURGH.—Workmen are taking down the old house in General's Entry, lying between Bristo-street, and the Potter-row, to make way for a block of tradesmen's houses, so much wanted at present in Edinburgh. This very old and interesting building has many associations connected with it. It was the town residence of General Monk, his headquarters being at Dalkeith Palace. The tenement was built by Sir John Dalrymple, a judge in the Court of Session, afterwards created Viscount Stair, and continued to be the residence of the Stair family until the passing of the Act of Union. It was in this house that the gentlemen of George-square and neighbourhood, in the end of the last century, kept a billiard table, believed to be the first that was introduced into Edinburgh. Dr. Woodrow, the African traveller, was born and brought up here; he travelled with Clapperton and Denham, and died in the desert.—*Edinburgh Journal.*

The division of General Bazaine has arrived at its quarters in Paris, from Milan. It was expected, and intended, that the entry should be a public and triumphal one; but that intention was abandoned, as not a drum nor trumpet was heard. The change of programme is variously accounted for; the account most credited, and probably the best founded, is that the authorities had been informed that the troops would be received by the population of the faubourgs with shouts of "Vive Garibaldi," and that these shouts would be so often repeated, and would so excite and absorb every other feeling as to leave no opportunity for the utterance of any other name. This division will be reviewed to-morrow in the Place de Carrousel by the Emperor. His Majesty will proceed in the afternoon or the following day to Fontainebleau, the invitations to the Diplomatic Corps being for

Correspondence.

REMOVAL OF THE PAPACY TO JERUSALEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A paragraph copied from the *Leader* into the IRISH TIMES of last Wednesday, strikingly corroborates a view of prophecy which should greatly interest the Church. And what more fitting appendage to the stirring history which the journalist has in these days to record, than those imperishable prophecies in which the Holy Spirit has long since traced its main features with the accuracy of a contemporary witness?

We gather from the paragraph that a number of eminent French Roman Catholics, some of them influential church dignitaries, counsel that the Papacy be moved to Jerusalem.

Now, the prophet Daniel, in chap. xi., v. 37, 38, 39, speaks of a temporal power, who is to obtain great influence, and to exert it in corrupting pure religion, introducing saint worship, or honouring protector gods (Mahuzzim—see the marginal reading), and discountenancing marriage. (Compare 1 Tim. iv. 3.)

If, with the illustrious Joseph Meade, we apply this description to the Papacy—and surely there never was a power which it suited so well—then we gather from the last verse of the chapter, that the Pope has yet to "plant the tabernacle of his palace in the glorious holy mountain," and there to "come to his end, and none shall help him." To this are immediately joined the wonderful events of chapter xii. This very course, we are informed, is now recommended to the Papacy by an influential section of its friends with the usual disregard for the contents of the Holy Scriptures. We may await the adoption of it with a solemn certainty.

Will so many of our dear countrymen still persist in their unthinking devotion of this power, "whom their fathers knew not" before A.D. 1192? Will they still nestle under this falling tree?

Oh for a truly Catholic Ireland, with all her sons and daughters united in the pure christianity of a Patrick, a Fintan, and a Columbanus, the nationality of churches being recognised as widely as that of governments and races.

Whither then would the Papacy turn! Its own soil rejects it, and verily it belongs to no other.

It has yet to parody our Saviour's glorious kingdom on Mount Zion.

EXPECTATUS.

June 2.

DR. CULLEN ON KIDNAPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A pastoral has just appeared from the most Rev. Dr. Cullen, warning the faithful against the system of "kidnapping." Such a warning comes with a bad grace from the archbishop of a church which retains the boy Mortara, and very obviously suggests the reflection that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Dr. Cullen states that proselytising agents are in the habit of purchasing Catholic children at prices varying from five to ten pounds. It is scarcely worth denying such a charge, since it is not substantiated by a single fact. I am sure I speak the sentiments of every "Proselytiser," and, indeed, of every Protestant, when I say that such a proceeding would be deserving of universal reprobation. I may add that in all the "Proselytising" schools with which I am acquainted, no child would be detained for a moment against the will of its parents if it is under age, nor against its own will, if it is old enough to act for itself. Could Dr. Cullen say the same for the schools with which he is connected?

My object, however, in writing this letter, is to direct attention to one paragraph in this pastoral, and to suggest a proposal founded upon it. Dr. Cullen says, "I think it most important that public opinion should be brought to bear on the wicked system of kidnapping. Hence it is desirable that every case should be examined, and a record kept of the names of all engaged in such wicked proceedings." I quite agree with Dr. Cullen, and I will give him a plain opportunity for acting on his own suggestion. The case I will name for him is the Sherwood case.

I would remind him that the four children of Mrs. Sherwood were kidnapped on their way to Galway, and that they have never been recovered—that the Court of Queen's Bench had been defied, and public opinion aroused to indignation—that the kidnappers in this case were one Dean Connor, a Roman Catholic; John Connor, a Roman Catholic; and one MacRobbins, of the Catholic Dormitory—that the mother and cousin of Mrs. Sherwood, both Roman Catholic women, aided in the removal of the children. I would simply propose that Dr. Cullen should show his sincerity by first expressing his disapproval of the conduct of these Roman Catholics in this case, and then bring his influence to bear so that the four Sherwood children may be immediately restored to their mother.—I remain, yours, &c.,

H. C. EADE.

12, D'Olier-street, 6th June, 1860.

REVIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having read a letter in your paper of Saturday last, signed "Revival," although I could have wished that it had been written in a somewhat more charitable spirit, yet, as a warm friend to the Established Church, I cannot but feel that it would be productive of incalculable good if the clergy of our church could be moved by the warnings of friends to take a more active part in the religious movement now going on, which is progressing rapidly, and with most blessed effects. If the clergy of our Church do not throw themselves more heartily and unitedly into the work, by preaching whenever, and however, and whensoever they can find hearers, and by showing that their great and paramount object is, "by any means, to save some," dissent must and will gain much by this movement, and I fear it has already done so in some districts. Extraordinary times require extraordinary exertions, and when the people become awakened and anxious they will not content themselves with the usual routine of religious services, but will go wherever they find that their cravings for sympathy and instruction can be satisfied by a freer interchange of thoughts and feelings, and where the religious exercises are less fettered by forms.

That all this is compatible with the rules and regulations of our Church has been proved in some happy localities, and in these places the Church of England clergymen have gained largely in influence, as well as added much to the numbers of their congregations. I feel persuaded that some truly devoted ministers of our Church hold back from conscientious motives. They look with some suspicion on sudden or rapid conversions; they fear ulterior consequences, which, they apprehend, may be injurious to their flock; they are waiting to test the reality of this religious excitement and the sincerity of the new converts; but while they wait, doubt, and hesitate, the Lord is carrying on his work through other means instrumentality, and they may live to become fully persuaded of the blessed truth, when it will be too late for them to recover lost ground. Let them seriously reflect upon this—let them take the lead, and I am persuaded that we have amongst them ministers as able and as willing (if they could but shake off trammels and prejudices) as any among the Dissenters, to forward and carry on the great and glorious work of a revival of religion amongst all classes of people.—I remain yours,

A FRIEND TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A poor and foolish man, known as "Hughey," is frequently the subject of sport for idle boys at the North side of the city, and owing to the annoyance which he receives, he curses and swears, and uses very vile language, all of which is a source of enjoyment to his tormentors. Now, I wish to say, that if an example be occasionally made, by the arrest by the police of one of his tormentors in each police district, it would soon get abroad that such would be done, and it would certainly very much lessen a nuisance, and also lessen our familiarity with irreligious language. I may say the worse his language it is the surer to be repeated by the little boys, and from my observation I am confident "Hughey" will be harmless if he be unmolested.—Yours, &c.,

E. H. F.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The same post has lately brought me, from opposite quarters, two pamphlets on the Education Question; the one entitled, "Thoughts on the Present Crisis, printed for private use;" the other bearing on its title-page the pithy question, "Is it a sin?" And these are but the latest arrivals of flights of "deliverances" on the same vexed question which have showered about my ears lately, in all of which each writer seems to think that he has reduced the controversy to a single issue, and settled it in a manner which should be as conclusive to all men as to the self-satisfied writer himself.

Venustatis nunquam os reponam—the new light which seems so suddenly and suspiciously to have gleamed on so many minds—has not yet visited mine. I must own myself less convinced than wearied by these varied and repeated attempts to hide the miserable truth, that without any change whatever on the ground of protest taken for the last quarter of a century against the principle of the National System, with no change in that system itself, but an "admitted deterioration." So many men of mark and repute, from the "standard bearer" to the "staff-officer," should all suddenly exhibit themselves, not as leaving the ground they have hitherto held (there would be something manly in that), but as engaging in a wretched and humiliating attempt to persuade themselves and others that while they are about to come to terms, or to show others how they may come to terms with the antagonist system, they have neither surrendered principle nor abated their protest against a great national sin. This is, indeed, a sorry sight to look upon. In comparison with such men as these, the flippant, voluble, notoriety-seeking, self-elected lecturer of the Irish clergy, who comes from Penzance to maintain against all opposers the thesis of the National System being according to the Divine will, appears respectable in his self-confidence and paradoxical presumption.

Although with varieties in style, temper, strength, and force of argument, all the various pamphleteers who have been so kind as to "bestow their tediousness" upon the writer of this, have left him convinced of nothing so much as this sad truth, that every attempt of the kind contributes to a weakening of that character of united protest which constituted the strength and high repute of our clergy for principle and consistency, these men, if they convince us of nothing else, make us feel sensibly that they are rendering more severe and difficult that struggle to uphold the honour of God's Word, and to maintain its place in the education of the mind of the nation, which is being carried on against Government patronage, and the public purse bestowed in aid of an opposite system, to which formidable opposition is now to be added our "perils among false brethren." It is far from being any consolation to us, thus hindered and left, that those who fall away in the very act suffer loss in repute and influence. Nay, it is perhaps among the worst and most painful results to be looked for from the present movement of defection that all reliance on all men who have held foremost place in public esteem will be shaken; and, looking to some who have made shipwreck of their consistency, and with it of their influence, we everywhere hear the question asked, "Well, after the defection of —— and ——, where is faithfulness to be found, or whom can we ever trust again?"

The two pamphlets named in the commencement of this letter deserve very different consideration. The first, notwithstanding the mysterious and whispered prestige under which it circulates, might well bear for its motto, "In the name of the Prophet—figs!" for a poorer commodity was never put forth under a more magniloquent announcement; and when the judicial Jove, whose utterance on the subject amounts to this, that "we must do the best we can," has no further or deeper council to afford, it would have been more for the credit of the oracle, while it would have left us just as wise as we are now, if the uncalled for counsel had been withheld. There is not a single idea or suggestion in the pages of this pamphlet which, if true or convincing at all, was not just as true and just as applicable a dozen years ago; and I can well understand how the duped and trusting admirers of the supposed right honourable author must now regret that arguments, analogies, and that sense of "expediency" which at present wears the holy character of "duty" in the writer's arguments, did not present themselves to his mind with the same constraining force ten years ago. That case of Trinity College, which now seems to him so "decisive," has undergone no change since, in courting the College constituency, he announced and upheld a very different view of the case. Had he spoken then as he writes now, he would, in all human probability, never have attained that right honourable eminence from which he now descends to be greeted with that soubriquet of "Trusty Joe" which all men use when they mean the very reverse.

The second pamphlet would deserve more attention, for the character of calm and comprehensive reasoning which pervades it, and its arguments would require detailed consideration if they were not set aside in gross by the reply which a Christian axiom furnishes to the author's

the acute author, whoever he be, may find, in his own consciousness, the reply to his own inquiry—"Whatsoever is not of faith is sin;" for every line he writes evinces a mind hesitating, and not fully persuaded on the points on which he seeks to persuade others, while he lays down as essential conditions of any allowable adhesion to the National Board, concessions which there is just as much chance of obtaining as a free course for an open Bible. There is also more of the sophist than the truth-seeker in the quiet slyness which this writer slips into a foot-note at page 11, as a "matter in which we are not concerned—one of the vital principles at issue on this question—namely, the motive under which the State to which we belong imposes restriction on the Word of God in the National Education. This motive the writer quietly insinuates to be "protection to the rights of conscience." This motive I as firmly believe to be a wretched truckling to Papal influence dominating in the council of these realms; and when the writer puts this point by as in one which we are "not concerned in seeking out a reply to the question," is it a sin to adhere to a system recognising such a motive in a fundamental—*the* fundamental point? I fear there is, in this mode of disposing of the point, more of the advocate trying to step dry-shod over the sloughs of his case, than of a person wishing to sound the depths of the difficulties, or to take in all the large and eternal principles involved in the discussion.

If there be adroitness in his mode of dealing with this point, there is a very unwary openness in his admissions at pages 35-6 as to the basis taken for "united education in most countries in Europe," when he speaks of Holland as the most perfect example of a successful system of united education, "the Bible being the basis of religious and moral instruction in the school." If he writes thus, in the hope of there being the slightest chance of obtaining such basis for our National System in Ireland, he is a man of easier credulity than his general scope of argument would lead one to suppose; and if, with me, he considers such a basis essential, in order that adhesion to the National System may be possible, he ought to be at no loss for an affirmative response to his own question, "Is it a sin," in reference to giving adhesion to the present National System. With one sentence of his pamphlet I shall here bring this letter to a close. At page 31 he says (with a *placebo* to that self-sacrificing sincerity of the Irish clergymen from which he would now persuade them to depart)—"We may be quite sure that the bulk of the laity have long since settled in the conviction that, the clergy are mistaken in their view of duty on this question." Now, as this is an assertion capable of a very practical application, I shall consider it at some length.

Neither undervaluing nor despising the defection which has just exposed itself, I think I may venture to affirm that in the case of the vast majority of the Irish clergy there is still a resolute objection to recognise or co-operate in a system of education which refuses to give the Bible, in its completeness, its proper place as the basis of religious instruction, or to sanction the principle of that secular education which, unconsecrated by moral and religious training, sharpens the intellectual, but lets the moral faculties run wild. If our rulers were not judicially blinded, they would see this mental culture already bearing fruits in a generation which produces "Phœnix" masters and disaffected pupils, educating and educated in a rooted spirit of disloyal hatred to the institutions of the Empire, and in high disdain for the old homely, but Divine rule, inculcated by a system which taught "fear God, and honour the King," as a plain maxim of life. Our clergy, as a body, are as firm as ever in repudiating adhesion to such a system as this; but how of the laity? Ay, there's the question—what will they do, or what are they doing, to hold up the hands of their clergy in this conflict with the "lord of the thirty legions with error, and truckling to error in high places. To say truth, I see them much more ready to bid the clergy "go in and win," than to aid or enable them to do it, and without lay aid I do not see much for the clergy to do but fall where they stand, in a noble but unavailing conflict for principle, leaving the sin at the doors of those who desert them, or, which is practically the same thing, who do not sustain them, while the spoils are shared among the unclean animals proverbial for leaving a falling house. Many stirring speeches were made in the excitement of late public discussions on this subject, but I do not recollect to have heard of more than one layman, who set to his argument the seal of "deeds not words" by doubling his subscription. I hear of no munificent donations from the wealthy adequate to sustain the society in a crisis more than ever trying. It is true that the Rev. Mr. Verschoyle, in his humiliating "statement," considerately promises that he will, after all that is passed, "continue to subscribe to the society," "to preach for it in his church," and "otherwise serve its objects;" but such kindness as this seems not dissimilar to the humanity of the anatomist who, having for scientific purposes, experimented on the nervous system of a rabbit, or tried how much strychnine could be administered to a dog without destroying life, should then desire the animal to be let go, "poor creature! let it live, and enjoy itself as long and as much as it can."

I fear even Mr. Verschoyle's continued countenance will not do great deal to sustain our struggle for principle, if, indeed, the opinion of the author before us as to the conviction of the "bulk of the laity" be a correct one. What, go where we will, we hear that it is not a correct one; that the laity approve and admire the consistent courage of the clergy in the struggle; and this time that the clergy should see some proof of what the conviction of the laity really is. Let a systematic solemn appeal be made to the laity for support. Let the serious nature of the crisis be put forcibly before them; let them be shown that their apathy or neglect of the duty of "coming to help against the mighty" must end in the lowering of a standard and the disbanding of an army; and should this fail to bring help to carry on the conflict, there will be no need to invoke the curse of Meroz upon the halting and half-hearted, for it will come self-inflicted in the bitterness of an entail on themselves and their children, when a hollow expediency becomes the highest rule of action known in the land.—I am, sir,

D. D.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Yesterday evening, the third of the special religious services in connexion with the Irish Mission, was held in the above-named hall, when the Rev. Mr. Blackmore of Rysboro', England, was the preacher. The service was commenced with singing and prayer, after which the preacher read a Scripture lesson from the 33rd chapter of Ezekiel, and afterwards proceeded to address the assembly upon the subject of salvation. He commenced by saying that he occupied a very solemn position that night, for no more important subject could be brought before them than the one of their salvation. The importance of saving a soul was shown by the Lord himself, when he said, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul; and what shall a man gain in exchange for his soul?" He proceeded to show that the soul was surrounded with dangers to its eternal welfare, as many as beset the body in active life—aye, dangers as great as those which surrounded the people who were on board of the Royal Charter during the terrible storm of last winter, were surrounding those living, careless, sinful lives. The depths of perdition yawned beneath them, and into it would they fall at their death. Like the fearful streams of lava which came pouring down the sides of Etna and Vesuvius at an eruption, and overwhelmed villages and cottages in ruin, so would be their doom if they neglected to get salvation before death. In life they were surrounded with the thousand and one accidents which were sweeping them continually into eternity. If this was so in relation to the body, it was still more so in relation to the soul. They were all like persons living in houses on fire, and when the fire brigade were making efforts to save any one exposed to danger in a place on fire, all looked on in the most breathless suspense, while the efforts were making; and would they be less anxious in relation to the saving of their souls from similar fates? for, if they lived unconverted, why they must of necessity be lost for ever. He next addressed himself to the capabilities of the soul, and proceeded to show its great capabilities for rising to perfection, and said that if they acted as they ought, they might rise to the right hand of God, to the sunny summit of Heaven. Their existence would be calm and serene, as some beautiful lake sleeping in beauty in the summer sun, or like the sea sleeping in the moonlight. He next drew attention to the importance of confessing their sins, not to man, as some did, but to Him who could forgive them. He commented upon the passage in St. James relating to confession, and showed that it was not applicable to the confession enjoined to their Father in heaven. The right confession was that of the poor publican, when he smote his breast and implored forgiveness for himself, as a sinner. He next related several anecdotes in point, of drunkards who had ruined their families, and yet would not leave off their evil habits. They (the congregation) must do so or else there would be no salvation. Lot would not have been saved if he had not left Sodom; and so they would not be saved if they did not flee from their sins. He gave some more illustrations in point, and concluded an interesting discourse by inviting them to embark in the good ship, Christ, and become emigrants on their way to Heaven.

The service was concluded with singing and the blessing a little before ten o'clock.

LAW STUDENTS DEBATING SOCIETY, NO. 54 UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.—There will be a meeting (open to the public) of this society this evening, at which the following question will be debated:—"Is the further extension of the franchise desirable." Chair to be taken at a quarter-past eight o'clock.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—"Hebrews, 11th chap." Subject for debate—"That the Government policy of religious neutrality in India is deserving of approval."

VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB IN LONDON.—The committee of this club have taken the mansion known as "Crockford's," and the adjoining house, vacated by the Guards' Club. Arrangements are in force to surrender the whole of this beautiful pile to such purpose. The entrance in the centre of its façade in St. James'-street is to be re-opened, and a handsome portico erected at its approach. The club, for extent and social position will equal any in London, while none can surpass it in its interior attractions.

By an advertisement in our paper of this day, it will be seen that the Rev. Henry Allon, of London, has come on his second visit to this city, for the purpose of preaching two sermons at Zion chapel, King's Inns, on this day, 7th June, on the occasion of the re-opening of that place of worship. Those who heard him with so much pleasure in November last at York-street Chapel, and the young men who so much admired his lecture on the peculiarities of the Christian religion, delivered to the Young Men's Christian Association, will thus have another opportunity of hearing this gifted and devoted minister of Jesus Christ.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN MAYO.—The stormy and incessantly wet weather which has now prevailed for several days, will not, we hope, prove as destructive to green crops as some would apprehend. The grain crops in this locality present an advanced appearance. Potatoes, notwithstanding the late spring, look extremely well, and meadows which were complained of in the early part of the month are now very forward. Although the weather has been, generally speaking, severe, there was at times great vegetation, and if the present wet weather be succeeded by heat it will contribute in a wonderful degree to promote an early and plentiful harvest.—*Mayo Constitution.*

DAILY INCREASE OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND.—During the last year the women of Great Britain have borne above 2,000 children a day, 794,190 in the year; but death struck down above 1,300 a day, 505,003 in the year, and reduced the natural increase of population to little more than 700 a day, not reckoning Ireland, the number of whose births and deaths is unknown, but

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, LONDON,

TUESDAY JUNE 5.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart.)

NOTTIDGE v. PRINCE.

The hearing of this cause was resumed.

Mr. Mallins, for the plaintiff, said that the defendant, Prince, was educated at Lampeter College, in Wales, with the view of becoming a minister of the church of England, and he had been accordingly ordained deacon and priest. In the year 1840 he became the curate of Mr. Starkey, then rector of Charlwich, in Somersetshire, and continued such for about two years, when, in consequence of his interference with neighbouring parishes, he was deprived by the bishop of the diocese of his license. He then obtained a curacy at Stoke, near Clare, in Suffolk, in the neighbourhood of which place the late Mr. Josias Nottidge lived. Mr. Prince there became acquainted with that gentleman and his family, which consisted of his wife and four daughters, unsucceeded in acquiring great influence over them. Of that curacy likewise Mr. Price was deprived by the Bishop of Ely, at the end of 1845, or early in 1843. From Stoke Mr. Prince went to Brighton, where he took a chapel, which he called Adullam. Thither he was followed by the four Misses Nottidge, Louisa, Jane Harriet, Clara, and Agnes, with whom he had in the meantime kept up his influence by means of letters written as well to them as to servants of his own whom he had left at Stoke, the letters to his servants having been written by him with the express view of their being read to the Misses Nottidge. He remained at Brighton until May, 1845, when he persuaded the young ladies, whose father had in the meantime died, leaving them sums of between £5,000 and £6,000 a piece, to leave Brighton for the purpose of accompanying him to Charlwich, where he contemplated opening a new chapel. In the course of their journey to Charlwich the whole party went to Taunton, at one of the inns of which place the Misses Nottidge lodged, Mr. and Mrs. Prince and Mr. Starkey lodging at an adjoining inn. All the expenses, however, of the whole party were, at the express direction of Mr. Prince, defrayed by the young ladies. On the morning of the 10th of June, 1845, the party being still at Taunton, Prince sent a message from his own inn to Miss Harriet Nottidge requiring her presence, and upon her entering the room in which he and Mrs. Prince and Starkey were sitting he informed her that she would give great glory to God by marrying his friend, Mr. Lewis Price, and, such consent having been obtained, he directed Miss Nottidge to withdraw, and to keep entirely secret what had passed at their interview. A second message of similar import was immediately after received by Miss Agnes Nottidge, and when she got into Prince's presence he told her that God was about to confer on her an especial blessing, which the Spirit directed him to make known to her, but that before hearing what that blessing was she must make a solemn promise to do whatever was required of her. After some reluctance on her part Miss Agnes Nottidge gave such promise, and was thereupon informed that the blessing in question was that she would be married to Brother Thomas in a few days. Miss Nottidge objected to the marriage taking place before a settlement should have been made for the purpose of providing for any family which might have. Prince and Starkey immediately replied, "There will be no need of anything of that kind. You will have no family. It will not be in accordance with your present calling. Your marriage will be purely spiritual, to carry out the purposes of God." Miss Agnes Nottidge then withdrew. On the same day Prince dined with the young ladies, in company with Messrs. Price and Thomas, and during dinner informed those gentlemen that Harriet and Agnes Nottidge had, in obedience to the will of God, consented to become their wives. In the course of the same afternoon Prince informed the two intended brides that it was the will of God their marriages should be solemnised at Swansea, and proposed that they should all at once proceed thither for that purpose. The young ladies demurred to this course, upon the ground that it would cause great sorrow to their mother if they were to be married without first returning to see her. Prince, however, told them that they must not allow any such feelings to divert them from the path marked out for them by God, and that if they read the Book of Jonah they would see the effect of acting contrary to God's commands. Two days after Harriet and Agnes had consented to marry Thomas and Price Prince extorted from Clara a promise to marry William Cobb another of Prince's followers. On the 8th July, 1845, the three marriages took place in the parish church of Swansea. Starkey giving away the brides, who, by Prince's express directions, were all married in black dresses. Prior to Mrs. Thomas's marriage she received a letter from her intended husband relative to her proposal that her property should be settled upon her, from which the following is an extract:—

2, Windsor-terrace, Brighton, June 21, 1845.

MY BELOVED AGNES—I must write to you just what the Spirit leads me to do; this I do with the more confidence, because I believe you have an ear to hear what the Lord may say unto you through him that loveth you. You mentioned your desire to have a settlement of your property upon yourself; this, I assured you, would be very agreeable to my feelings, and so it still, but last evening, waiting on God, this matter quite unexpectedly was brought before me. I had entirely put it away from my thoughts, leaving it to take its course as you might be led to act, but God will not have it so. He showed me that the principle is entirely contrary to God's Word, and altogether at variance with that confidence which is to exist between us, who are one spirit. This desire on your part must be abandoned. Give it up to God, and show that you can trust His faithfulness, and I can assure you the confidence you repose in Him will not be disappointed. Honour God, and know that none who trust in Him shall ever, can ever, be confounded. He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear. As regards the promise you made your parents, I would merely say that any promise made when you were unconverted, and which was not in accordance with the Word of God, you are not bound, neither would it be right in you, to adhere to. I must bid you farewell, and believe me to abide, in much love,

"Yours affectionately in the everlasting covenant,

"Brother THOMAS."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ROBBERY.

On Monday, Clara Jones, a well-dressed woman, aged 25, and described as having no occupation, and dwelling at No. 7, Allington-place, Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, was brought before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-court, charged with stealing 35 yards of black silk, 24 yards of Valenciennes lace, and 10 yards of black velvet, value £17 10s., the property of Mr. Joseph Haslam, linen draper, of No. 10, Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

Mr. William Henry Wade, salesman to Mr. Haslam, said that he took a parcel of goods to the address mentioned by the prisoner, and in consequence of some suspicions entertained by Mr. Haslam, he determined to be more than usually cautious, and left Mr. Haslam's porter in the passage of the dwelling-house with the silks, while he went up stairs with the other goods. The prisoner came out of a bedroom into the drawingroom and he showed her the muslin robes he had brought from the city. The prisoner approved of them very much, and said she should like to see the silks. He caused the silks to be brought up stairs and unfolded them. The prisoner examined them very carefully for some time, and then said there was an invalid lady in bed in the adjoining room, and, after some hesitation, he allowed her to take the muslin robes and the lace into the bedroom, for the purpose, as she stated, of showing them to the invalid lady. While the prisoner was absent he heard a voice in the bedroom say, in plaintive tone, "I must see the silks." The prisoner returned to the room he was in and said, "The lady wants very much to see the silks." He expressed a reluctance to part with them, on which the prisoner said, in the most plausible and insinuating manner, "You surely would not intrude on the privacy of a sick lady's chamber; I cannot admit you, then, sir." He was completely taken off his guard, and he allowed the prisoner to take the silks into the bedroom, the door of which was left open a very little, and he could hear a conversation going on between two voices, and one was in a low tone, like that of an invalid. The prisoner came out of the bedroom without the silks, and said the invalid lady would like to see the velvet. He allowed her to take that into the bedroom, and another conversation appeared to be carried on, and he could see, as the door was partially open, what appeared to be the figure of a woman in bed. When the prisoner emerged from the bedroom again, she said the niece of the invalid lady was gone over the way, and she would fetch her to see the muslin robes. He thought he had a hostage in the invalid lady, and made no objection to that; but as she was leaving the room, and before she had reached the third stair, he made an excuse, and said, "I should like to see the short length of silk; I am afraid there is some mistake in the measurement." The prisoner was not at all disconcerted, but went into the bedroom, brought out the piece of silk, and handed it to him. He looked at it, and found it to be quite right. He requested the prisoner to leave the silk on the table, and he would take care of it until her return. She very promptly replied, "No, I cannot do that; I must take it away and put it into a drawer; if I do not, the niece will want a black silk gown, and her aunt does not intend to let her have one at present." The prisoner was permitted to take away the silk into the bedroom, and soon afterwards left the house. He waited seven or eight minutes, and the prisoner not returning he became impatient and spoke to a domestic servant who came down stairs, and asked her when the lady he had been talking to would return, to which she replied, "I don't know, sir; she has only just hired the apartments." He asked the servant to speak to the sick lady in the bedroom. The servant said, "There is no sick lady in that room, sir; I don't know what you mean." He rushed into the bedroom. No one was there, and all the property was gone. He sent for a police-constable, who came to the house, and he was very soon satisfied the landlord and his wife and servant had been duped, as well as himself.

Mr. Yardley—And she got away with the silks, lace, robes, and velvet.

Witness—With everything, sir!

Mr. Yardley—And there was no invalid lady in her bedroom?

Witness—None whatever, sir. The prisoner played the part of the invalid lady as well as her own.

A police-constable, No. 197 H, said there were five other cases against the prisoner, where she had obtained goods of linen-drapers, after taking apartments in respectable houses at the west-end of London.

Mr. Yardley—Very well; let the prisoner be remanded for a week, and next Monday I shall send her from here to the Westminster Police-court. The robbery was committed in that district, and the goods pawned here.

A gentleman here addressed the magistrate, and said—I am landlord of the house in North-terrace. I had references to ladies of high rank and titled people. The prisoner, by her plausible manners and references, took me off my guard, and said she wanted to take possession of the apartments directly.

Mr. Yardley—There is not the slightest imputation upon you, sir. The prosecutor's salesman acted with great care and discretion, and he was taken in as well

Cricket.

THE CASTLEWOOD v. THE SECOND ELEVEN OF THE HAVELOCK.

This match came off in the ground of the latter, Elm Park, Ranelagh, on Tuesday, 5th inst., and terminated in an easy victory for the Second Eleven, with eight wickets to go down. The Second Eleven put in their opponents first, and disposed of them for 16 runs, owing principally to the bowling of Messrs. Conway and Warren. The Second Eleven then went in and succeeded in scoring 52 runs, Mr. Evans adding, as his quota, 17 runs, gained by his excellent batting, although the bowling on the other side was very good, especially that of Mr. Matheson.

Subjoined is the score:—

CASTLEWOOD.

1st. Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Lawrenson, not out,	1	not out,	6
R Matheson, b Conway,	0	b S Warren,	16
J Gallie c Appelby, b Conway,	0	c and b S Warren,	0
R Murphy, c Appelby, b S. Warren,	1	b S Warren,	8
R Lees, b S Warren,	1	b Connety,	9
W Kenny, H.W. b S Warren,	1	b S Warren,	1
J Rooney, b Conway,	1	b Conway,	0
W Dargan, l b w b Conway,	0	c Connety, b S Warren,	1
M Rodgers, b Conway,	0	c Marshall b Conway,	0
G Hamilton, b S Warren,	2	b Conway,	0
Keating, c Evans, b Conway	1	b Conway,	2
Byes 6, wide balls 2,	8	Byes 4, wides 0,	4
Total.	16	Total.	47

2ND ELEVEN, HAVELOCK.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Connety b Matheson,	0	b Matheson,	4
S Warren b Hamilton,	5		
J H Warren, b Matheson,	2		
Prindiville, b Hamilton, b Matheson,	2		
Appelby, b Hamilton,	1		
Conway b Matheson,	10		
Evans b Hamilton,	17		
Creagh, not out,	0	not out,	3
Davoren, b Matheson,	0	b Hamilton,	5
Marshall, b Matheson,	2		
Massey not out,	1		
Byes 11, wide balls, 1,	12		
Total	52	Total	12

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 1.

This day had audience of her Majesty:

The Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein. His Serene Highness was accompanied by the Count Apponyi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria;

Also, the Prince Louis and the Prince Henry Hesse Darmstadt. Their Grand Ducal Highnesses were accompanied by the Count de Bernstorff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his majesty the King of Prussia;

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 2.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Morris, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery, her Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Fifth Class, which his Majesty the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late war with Russia.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 4.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Farquhar Shand, Esq., to be Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Elisee Nolin, Esq., to be Crown Solicitor for the Island of Mauritius.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 5.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Commissary-General John William Bovell to be Deputy Commissary-General; March 1.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain to the Forces the Rev. Hugh Huleatt to be Chaplain of the Second Class; May 17.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission of Chaplain to the Forces of the Reverend William Walrond Jackson, on his being appointed Bishop of Antigua; May 17.

FRANCE.

PARIS JUNE 5.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a bulletin stating that the improvement in Prince Jerome's health continues.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The insurrection at Catania, a city of 70,000 souls, is now certain, and the garrison at Messina has thought it prudent to retire into the citadel, which is insular and safe from assault. The steamers passing the Straits are crowded at once by families flying from the perils of bombardment.

The renewal of hostilities yesterday (Sunday, 3d) between the city and the fort of Palermo is certain, various versions being given as to the point on which the Viceroy *de facto* of Sicily and the *alter ego* of the provisional King at Naples could not agree. Lanza is apparently in a desperate fix, being called on by the Viceroy to lay down arms and evacuate the place, with all its ordnance and war material.

We learn from Malta that from Cape Trapani to Cape Pessaro the whole of that side of Sicily facing Valetta is insurgent, and the town of Modica, near Noto (a borough of 36,000 inhabitants), the head quarters of "rebellion" in that portion of the island. There are few Neapolitan soldiers in the citidel of Syracuse, but they do not venture into the city, and guns are not at hand to dislodge them yet.

The stoppage put to the bombardment is now found to have for cause not the remonstrances of the foreign consuls, or the interference of the Hannibal British flagship, but a threat of the Palermo people to shoot or burn a whole barrack full of soldiery, whose retreat into the fortress had been cut off, and who remained hostages in the power of the population. It is doubted whether the armistice, which ended at noon this day, will permit the remnant of the garrison going to Messina, as the *Constitutionnel* seems to have some official inkling of Garibaldi's threatening instant assault unless General Lanza pledges himself to go back with his troops to Naples direct without attempting to land them again in Sicily.

The leader of the townspeople seems to be one Baron Stocco, who broke open the gates Lanza had walled up, and as Sicilian reinforcements are flocking into the city from all the country round, the troops have no alternative but quick departure.

Though Paris talks of nothing but Palermo, a large gathering must have mustered to-day at the Church of La Madeleine, including many children of Israel, to witness the wedding of a daughter of Judah, otherwise of Mires, the banker, with young Prince Polignac, son of the famous Minister who upset Charles X., and grandson of the court lady who compromised Queen Marie Antoinette. The bridegroom was born in England, where the exiled statesman, then a widower, married a Miss Campbell. He has seen service in the trenches at Sebastopol, and is clever at pencil, chisel, and pen, as well as sword. One of the marriage articles enrols him as a joint editor and proprietor of the *Constitutionnel*. He is already one of the multitudinous translators of Goethe's "Faust." The Faubourg St. Germain is not in open insurrection, but

"Lest hints distaste and hei tates dislike."

The Prince is popular at Court, and (what is of more social importance) at the Jockey Club.

Since the vote of annexation the shares in the *Banque de Savoie* have risen from 1,200f. to 1,700f. Chambery is to become a considerable garrison town forthwith, and Annecy is to be the head-quarters of several regiments already designated. Pastorals from bishops order *Te Deums* on a large scale.

An official notification from the Chancellor of the Turin Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of 20,000f. from "A lady in Paris" towards strengthening the army of King Victor Emmanuel.

The *Journal de Liege* states that in a neighbouring town, Herstal, the burgomeistre or mayor had caused to be arrested, on the 23rd of May, an ecclesiastic who was reported to him as going from house to house raising Peter's pence; such tax levying without proper authorisation being, it seems, made a misdemeanour by a law of 22nd September, 1823, under the Dutch dynasty, but re-affirmed by the Tribunal of of Tongres in 1846. No Peter's pence is raised in the Neapolitan kingdom or the immediate neighbourhood of the Roman States; if Sicily sends nothing the collection is good farther off at Malta; indeed the tendency to pay it, unlike the Newtonic theory of gravitation, increases in direct ratio of distance from the recipient.

Since Paradol's pamphlet the Government papers are argumentative and sarcastic in depreciating what is called Parliamentism, which is attempted to be confounded with empty talk, and indeed some specimens lately afforded of its exhibition at St. Stephen's would go far to confirm the confusion. The *Opinion Nationale*, which is a very ardent champion of freedom for Italy, Germany, and Hungary, says with some truth that under the system of Thiers and Guizot we should have had very sounding rhetoric and windbag speeches about delivering Italy from Austria, but no Italian campaign, no Solferino. We should have had lots of eloquent hair-splitting about a commercial treaty with England, but *no treaty*. "Give us the substance, and we care not for the form; give us results, we mind not the machinery."

THAMES EMBANKMENT COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday morning the committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the practicability of embanking the Thames sat for the first time. There were present:—Sir J. Paxton, Alderman Cubitt, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Cowper, Sir J. Pakington, Sir John Shelley, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Tite, Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Walter, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Roupel, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Beamish.

On the assembling of the committee Mr. John Thwaites, chairman of the Board of Works, was called and in answer to questions from Sir John Paxton, who was elected chairman, said the scheme would cost £221,000, and would take two years to complete it. It would naturally create great inconvenience to the traffic of the surrounding neighbourhood, and there would be some danger to the old houses by which it would pass.

THE LATE INTERNATIONAL DUEL.—On the 18th day of April last I went to see a friend in a neighbouring crescent, and on the steps of the next house beheld a group something like that here depicted. A newsboy had stopped in his walk, and was reading aloud the journal which it was his duty to deliver; a pretty orange girl, with a heap of blazing fruit, rendered more brilliant by one of those great blue papers in which oranges are now artfully wrapped, leant over the railing and listened; and opposite the *nympham discentem* there was a capering and acute-eared young satirist of a crossing-sweeper, who had left his neighbouring professional avocation and chance of profit, in order to listen to the tale of that little newsboy. That intelligent reader, with his hand following the line as he read it out to his audience, was saying;—And—now—Tom—coming up smiling—after his fall—dee—delivered a rattling clinker upon the Benicia's Boy's—potato-trap—but was met by a—punisher on the nose—which," &c., &c., or words to that effect. Betty, at 52, let me in, while the boy was reading his lecture; and, having been some twenty minutes or so in the house and paid my visit, I took leave. The little lecturer was still at work on the 51 doorstep, and his audience had scarcely changed their position. Having read every word of the battle myself in the morning, I did not stay to listen further; but if the gentleman who expected his paper at the usual hour that day experienced delay and a little disappointment, I shall not be surprised.—*Cornhill*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

About twelve o'clock yesterday, the Themis, the handsome schooner yacht, 100 tons burden, the property of the Earl of Rosse, sailed out of this harbour, for the Clyde. The Earl and Countess of Rosse, Lord Oxmanstown, and the Honourable Clere Parsons, were on board.

The following yachts, belonging to the Royal St. George's Yacht Club, are at present lying in the harbour:—The Imogin, the property of J. Mulholland, Esq., schooner, 70 tons burden; the Star, the property of John Turnley, Esq., cutter, 15 tons burden; the Nancy, the property of Colonel Atkinson, cutter, 10 tons burden; the Jane, the property of Edward May, Esq., schooner 39 tons burden.

On Wednesday next the first of a series of excursions, which proved so successful last year, will take place. The swift little steamer Mars, will leave Dublin at an early hour, and, after calling at Kingstown, will proceed to Wicklow Head, returning again to Dublin at an early hour in the evening.

The large number of heavily-freighted vessels which put into this port during the past few days, were, during the course of yesterday enabled to clear off, and continue their voyage to Dublin.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

There was no case of the smallest public interest before the court, which adjourned at the usual hour.

ANGLESEY ARMS HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.—The following are amongst the latest departures:—The Dowager Lady Carew and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Master Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Martyn, Mr. and Miss Greer, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Maude, Rev. Charles Maude, the Misses Prest, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. St. George, Mrs. Banbury and Miss Henley, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Congreve and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt Thomas, R.H.M.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gaulet, Mr. Wm. Moxon, Mr. Tracey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gillington, Mr. M'Carthy, Bengal Engineers; Mr. Forbes, Captain Parke, Captain Morgan. The following are at present sojourning in the hotel:—Major Ball and the Hon. Mrs. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Hillas and Miss Hillas, Mrs. Major Stewart.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SICILY.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Palermo, dated the evening of the 3rd. inst. It announces that the bombardment has not been renewed; the Armistice continued. Garibaldi was still master of the town. The forts were still occupied by the Neapolitans. The Capitulation had not at that date been carried out. Negociations continue.

The *Constitutionnel*, speaking of the difficult position of the Royalist troops at Palermo, says that if the insurgents and Italian volunteers should get possession of the houses adjoining, the fortress would be rendered extremely perilous, as the gunners would be exposed to the fire of the riflemen. The great number of soldiers in the fortress is also injurious to the defence—first because the enemy's fire will have greater effect upon their ranks, and next, because the Neapolitan fleet, at anchor in the port, is not numerous enough to take on board all the men when a retreat becomes inevitable Those left behind would therefore be under the necessity of laying down their arms.

NAPLES, JUNE 5TH.—News from Sicily states that the Armistice has been prolonged until the 7th. instant.

CHINA.

The Overland mail from China left Hong-kong April 26th. The English mail of March 10th arrived out April 22nd. Favourable winds were fast bringing in numerous transports and men-of-war, both from Europe and India. The French force was rapidly increasing, several heavy ships, with about 3,000 troops on board, having arrived between mails. The two French Generals of Brigade had arrived, so that the staff of generals of both nations was completed. It was reported from Shanghai that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese, but unaccompanied by the demand for indemnity. It was anticipated that if this were the fact, its effect would be to embolden the Chinese Government, and render it still more rash. In the event of hostilities it was understood that no blockade would be enforced to the southward of the Gulf of Pechell. The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton were causing great injury to trade. In Japan serious conflicts had taken place between the followers of an insurgent chief and those of the Regent; foreigners in much alarm. The insurgent leader is bitterly opposed to the concession made to them under the treaty.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta produce market dull. Import market very stagnant; prices, goods and yarns lower. Metals very dull. Freights high. Money markets very easy. Bombay Import market generally languid. Export trade dull in consequence of high rates. Freights well maintained. The advices from China report that the tea season was expected to be a good one, both in quality and quantity. Nothing remarkable had occurred at the different ports in connection with the tea trade.

INDIA.

Overland mails have arrived with advices from Bombay to May 14th, Calcutta May 8th. A fierce controversy about the Budget was raging at both places.

Sir G. R. Clarke had arrived at Bombay, as Governor of the Presidency.

The *Times* says, the season throughout India has been at once the most pleasant and most deadly season in memory. Cholera is committing fearful ravages in some parts of the country. The mortality in Baroda has risen as high as 3,000 within a few days. The troops are suffering comparatively little. Amongst the deaths from this terrible disease are Captain Boodle, 7th Regiment, Captain C. G. Forbes, Military Auditor-General, and Mr. Henry Lee Pennell, a merchant, all within the last few days.

At Calcutta very little of interest had occurred during the nine days which had elapsed since the departure of the previous mail.

FRANCE.

The superior Council of Commerce held a sitting on Monday; several manufacturers of nails, needles, spring clock works, and steel pens were examined on the subject of the different branches of business.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the departure of their Imperial Majesties for Fontainebleau, where they will remain for several weeks.

The *Moniteur* states that as the health of Prince Jerome continues to improve, no more daily bulletins will be published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company is to hold an extraordinary meeting on the 20th. The directors ask for power to borrow money to an extent not exceeding £500,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of enabling them fully to develope the undertaking.

A Dock Warrants Advance and Discount Company is in course of formation.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, will be found exceedingly good value; a variety in the ready-made department. RICHARD A..., 28, Lower Sackville-street.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

... HARDENED ... forming a Permanent ... Frame, as a base for ... GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER ... Wholesome, fabulously Light ... their celebrated Patent ... MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, ... NORTH EARL-STREET, ... Are prepared to ... Unrivalled Patent, ... new specimens of Teeth ... and will be happy to explain ... (Consultation free.) ... Decayed Teeth ... All operations ... 22, NORTH EARL-STREET.

... to be wound up in Exchange Committee ...

BY HER MAJESTY'S ... Newly-invented application of ... Rubber in the construction of ... Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, ... Egar, continues to supply the Loss of ... ginal, and invaluable invention, ... the most absolute perfection and success ... as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold ... extraordinary advantages to be derived by the ... briefly noted in a few of their leading features ... avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied ... perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the ... lity of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining ... teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the ... Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of ... according to the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Acute Rheumatism.—In all severe pains in the joints or muscles, after the fomentation with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are an infallible specific. The Ointment should be rubbed in near the part in pain as the patient can bear. It is absorbed and directly conveyed to the diseased textures, where, acting on nerves, muscles, and ... it will arrest disease ...

Literature.

"The Art Journal" for June. No. 66. London: James S. Virtue, London.

Without doubt this journal, of all serial periodicals, gives the greatest value for half-a-crown. Think of three first-class, large-sized steel engravings for two shillings and sixpence, with a number of excellent illustrations on wood, besides! The present number contains a portrait of the "Lady Digby," whose history and whose death were alike the subject of mystery. "Dido building Carthage," is just one of those glowing scenes which Turner loved to paint. David Wilkie's "Penny Wedding" is admirably engraved. The wood engravings chiefly illustrate the romantic scenery of Wales. The present number is particularly valuable, as it contains a complete list of all that is valuable both as respects painting and sculpture in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, London.

Foreign Intelligence.

EXPEDITION OF GARIBALDI—JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS.

The following is the journal of Garibaldi's operations up to the 26th May:—

May 8.—Arrival and departure from Talamone for ammunition and coal.

May 9.—Arrival and departure from San Stefano for coal.

May 10.—Arrival and landing at Marsala, with all and everything, ammunition, and four pieces of artillery.

May 12.—Bivouac at Gran-Pancardo, near Salemi.

May 13 and 14.—Bivouac at Salemi; and concentration of insurrectional forces to the number of about 4,000.

May 15.—Advance and combat outside Calatafimi, at Monte di Pianto-Romano, against 3,500 Neapolitans, under the orders of Landi. 128 wounded and 18 killed on our side. Capture of a mountain gun. The Royalists driven from five well-defended terrible positions.

May 16.—Landi abandons Calatafimi, which we occupy. Landi, in his retreat, is terribly cut up at Partenico and Borghetto by the insurgents.

May 17.—Departure for Alcamo.

May 18.—Departure for Partenico. On the same day the march is continued towards Palermo.

May 19.—Incessant rain. The troops bivouac.

May 20.—March on Pioppo, to draw the Royal forces from Monreale, and manœuvres to entice the troops out of Palermo. This partially succeeds. During the night march on Perrio. The artillery carried by hand, amidst torrents of rain, through horrible paths.

May 21.—In the morning arrival at Parco, return to Monreale, dispositions to march on Palermo.

May 22 and 23.—The enemy concentrates a large force; the General still wishes to get more troops away from Palermo.

May 24.—Threatening attack by a force of more than 10,000 men; dispositions of resistance to draw them on; commencement of attack; retreat on our side to draw them towards Corleone and bring them in range of our artillery. While taking a flank movement our troops could appear before Palermo.

May 25.—Arrival at Maurice. We succeed in bringing the Royalists opposite our artillery in the direction of Corleone. In the evening march on Misilmeri; arrival at midnight bivouac.

May 24 and 26.—A great day! The wounded are doing well.

Misilmeri, 26th.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)

Genoa, June 3.—This morning I had an opportunity of reading a letter from a Sicilian officer who took an active part in the affair of Calatafimi. Although the outline of this action is already known to the English people, I think it not without interest to revert to it, adding some details which I believe have never been published. As you know, it was on the 15th, at half-past 7, that Garibaldi's small army reached the village of Vita, about a mile from Calatafimi. This town and the surrounding hills were already occupied by the Neapolitan General, Landi, with a column of 3,500 men. In front of the village of Vita there is an open space, with a little brushwood and a good deal of heath, which one would scarcely expect to find so close to the cultivated fields. The country all about is one continued chain of hillocks, so far as the eye can penetrate through the rows of trees and the masses of rich Southern vegetation. As soon as Garibaldi was informed of the presence of General Landi's column he went to a neighbouring hill to explore the position of the enemy. In the meanwhile the Neapolitans advanced in small columns, with the apparent intention of attacking. They were scarcely within musket range when their columns retired unmasking a strong body of 1,500 men, supported by a battery of four field pieces, which opened a tremendous fire upon the still advancing troops of Garibaldi. The first column was headed by Garibaldi himself, the second by the Hungarian Colonel Turr. The order to open fire on the Neapolitans was then given to the Sicilian sharpshooters commanded by Genioli. Protected by the fire of these sharpshooters, the 7th column of Garibaldi, formed of volunteers from Pavia, and the 8th, composed of men from Bergamo, charged with such vigour, that in less than half an hour the Neapolitans were compelled to abandon their strong positions. This attack of the two companies had been supported by a body of men led by a son of the illustrious Manin. To describe the enthusiasm of that charge would be impossible. A young officer of Pavia, son of the celebrated physician Cairoli, followed by four of his soldiers, threw himself upon one of the guns of General Landi and captured it. Such was the moral effect produced on the Neapolitans by the loss of this gun, that the order for retreat was given, and their strong positions were then abandoned by the royal troops one after another. In spite of this, however, the Neapolitans fought very well, and with an obstinacy worthy of a better cause. There was a moment at which a battalion of royal sharpshooters, being short of ammunition, used stones instead of balls, and fought with the butt-end of their muskets. These exertions, however, could not stop the backward movement of the royal army, which retreated first on Calatafimi, and afterwards on Alcamo, always closely followed by Garibaldi. Garibaldi's artillery could not be brought into play till towards the end of the action. The Neapolitan forces which took part in the affair were the 1st battalion of Carabinieri, the first of the 10th Regiment of Infantry, 200 horsemen, and four field pieces; in the whole, 3,500 men.

When the fight commenced Garibaldi had scarcely 800 men, but a reserve of 600 came up afterwards. Eighteen officers of the insurgents were wounded, amongst whom were the son of Garibaldi, Manin, Sirtori, [illegible], Missori, Bandi, Montanari, Palazzo, Malocchi, [illegible], and Nullo. Nino Bixio, whose death was incorrectly announced, and Sirtori were the heroes of the day. "The action of Calatafimi," adds the writer of the letter, "was a fight of lions. Garibaldi was always to be found where there was a difficult position to storm, but God saved his life." There were also present two Franciscan monks, who fought like heroes. A third friar led to Garibaldi's camp a band of 300 Sicilians armed with excellent English muskets.

I have to call your attention to a circular which has been sent round to the various missions, exculpating England from taking any part in the disembarkation of the Italian patriots in Marsala. It is dated May 26, and runs thus:—

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs had the honour on the 12th instant of directing a note to ——, minister resident, to inform him of the audacious and criminal landing of the adventurers of Garibaldi in Marsala, and to guarantee the government of the king against all responsibility for the consequences of such an attempt. In the details of the facts derived from the first reports of the officer commanding the royal cruisers in those waters there occurred a phrase relative to two vessels of the British navy lying at anchor there, which has attracted the observation of the minister of her Britannic Majesty on a comparison of it with the report which was received by the Admiral stationed at Malta, saying that the same might be interpreted in a sense unfavourable to the English vessels mentioned as regards the attack made by the royal vessels on the aggressors; whilst in reality the aforesaid commander had no other intention than to give precise explanations of the delay of operations occasioned by consideration, in conformity with his more rigorous instructions, for the presence of the English vessels and of the officers who were on shore, and whom he wished to preserve from every injury. Wherefore to avoid all misunderstanding the Government of the King, guided always by principles of equity and of just deference for all foreign Governments, as for that of her Britannic Majesty, and in consequence of later reports which it has received, thinks it ought loyally to declare that the above-mentioned British vessels and their officers took no direct or indirect part in the circumstances which accompanied the disembarkation and the attack which was made on the coast of Marsala. The undersigned profits, &c.,

CARAFA.

After the translation of such awfully long sentences I have scarcely breath to add that the circular was elicited by a protest of Mr. Elliot, couched in very [illegible] terms, against the insinuations made in the circular [illegible] complained of.

[illegible] my last letter that at Bari a telegraphic [illegible] announced a great victory obtained over Garibaldi [illegible] Drogheda [illegible] and that by order of the Government [illegible] Third Shares were [illegible] illuminations, and Te Deums, and [illegible] with buyers at a [illegible] through the city. This [illegible] same solemn lie was [illegible] towns, with orders to re[illegible] Wicklow Preference [illegible] disarmament was [illegible] at the same time Cents were inquired for. [illegible] were being pre[illegible] him on his recent victories. [illegible] be on the increase.

NAPLES.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

Naples, May 29.—Last night we had a demonstration, which was got up in consequence of news from Palermo. The crowd assembled in the Caffè Europa, and the Toledo appeared to be in great agitation, and scarcely able to keep themselves from boiling over. About 200 persons, all gentlemen went from the café up the Toledo shouting, "Viva Garibaldi! — Viva Sicilia! — Viva l'Italia!" The officers of Hussars, and of Marine, who were in front of the palace, ran in that direction, and, drawing their swords followed the crowd to the street of Santa Brigida. Here there was a conflict; one of the officers had his head broken by a stick, whilst another cut a youth through the shoulder and carried him off to the prefecture. The crowd separated immediately after they had uttered the cries. A tricoloured flag was taken into the Café Europa, which was taken possession of by the proprietor, and burnt as a precaution; but in the course of the evening both he and his waiters were arrested, and they say 25 persons in the café. Thus, you will perceive, we are going on charmingly. Whilst Palermo is being bombarded, the only thought of Government here is, as it has been for many years, to defend its divine rights—to trample on and destroy the people. Guardsmen act as sbirri, and almost the only sights witnessed are the transport of cannon and powder through the streets, and the strengthening the fortifications. One other sight, however, I have just witnessed, which tells a tale of misery such as seldom meets the eye or ear. I drove down to the Molo, which is close to the arsenal; it was strewed with furniture in every direction.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

There are men about me whom nothing but the evidence of stubborn facts will ever convince that all the designs of the Emperor Napoleon upon Italy had any other aim than that of using the Italian as the mere handmaid of the French nation, to drag this country as a satellite into the path of France's own planetary system. How often, since 1849, have the Pope and the other old women of the Eternal City been threatened with the removal of the French garrison from the Castle of St. Angelo and the citadel of Civita Vecchia! Yet the French are there, and briskly at work to fortify themselves. In the midst of his fair words to the banished Princes, and in the teeth of his solemn engagements to Austria, did not the Emperor of the French exert all his arts, fair and foul, to build up in Florence that Central Italian throne of which he was supposed to have the occupant *in petto*? Has he really and definitively given up that design? The words whispered to Count Cavour and the mission of M. de Breteuil, my croaking friends insist on believing, throw still some significant doubt on the subject. The Italian question is still involved in fearful doubt, but it is rapidly drawing to its solution. What about Naples and Sicily? King Francis II., after outraging diplomacy no less than humanity, quails before the glaring eye of a mere "filibuster," and throws himself into the arms of those foreign Ministers whose sound advice he may be said to have scouted and set at defiance rather than disregarded. What is to be done with King Francis II.? The Sicilians have conquered and settled that point for what concerns themselves. No other measure, save only the massacres and bombardments of 1859 will ever force, I will not say the present King, but the Bourbon dynasty, upon those islanders; none will prevent their immediate and unanimous annexation to the Savoy dynasty, and their allegiance to its present representative, Victor Emmanuel II. It is not possible to entertain any doubt about that matter. Then, what is to become of Naples? Why, save only the dethronement of Bomba's son, which no man can avert; all else may depend on the mere cast of a die. The colonel of a regiment, or a Lazzaroni ringleader may raise a cry for the Count of Syracuse, for Prince Murat, or for his cousin, Giovacchino Pepoli, who happens to be born in Italy, and to have Bonaparte blood flowing in his veins. But there are not a few men of a more sober cast of imagination who dare not confront the manifold difficulties of the Pontifical question, who look upon Rome as the city of the dead, never intended to be aught else than a Papal cemetery, who are loth to wed this young and striving Italy to that mere corpse of the old world, who think that no consideration should ever remove the centre of Italian life from this sound and sober Piedmont, from this earnest, devoted Turin, which gave that life its first development, and associated its destinies to those of a dynasty so miraculously outliving all the races of Italian Princes, all the edifices of Italian policy. The heart of Italy lies near its head, they think, and, if Naples and Sicily cannot look for their centre to Turin, they must even constitute a centre of their own. Hence are there unitarians and dualists among the Italian patriots; but even the latter think that a compromise between the two principles may be found in the enthronement at Naples of a Prince of the Savoy dynasty, the infant Duke of Genoa, under the guardianship of the Prince of Carignano. Truly the old difficulty of the rivalry between Palermo and Naples would remain in full force; and the influence of the stronger north upon the degenerate south would be only indirectly felt; but such a plan might reconcile the greatest number of local Italian interests, it would not call for the immediate and most arduous solution of the Papal question, and might be made more easily acceptable to European diplomacy.

I have, perhaps, dwelt too long on contingencies which the lapse of a few days may ripen into actual events. It should be known in England that many shrewd Italians surmise the Emperor Napoleon has not abandoned his original designs—those designs at which, by the establishment of kindred thrones at Naples and Florence, by a perpetuated ascendancy over the Pope, and by the reduction of Piedmont to the helpless condition of a frontierless state both on the east and west, aimed at confining Austria to her lines on the Po and Mincio, and at establishing over the rest of the Peninsula that indirect but absolute control which Austria was for ever losing, enabling himself thus to draw from Italy that strength which Austria never found in it, to make the Italian nation the handmaiden of France, and rely on its co-operation in the accomplishment of further objects.

By fair and peaceful means England empowered the Æmilians and Tuscans to baffle these Imperial schemes in Central Italy; by the same means she may, perhaps, equally succeed in putting the Two Sicilies on their guard, she may thwart any designs on the southern division of the Peninsula, if she will only encourage a movement tending to unite the north and south, either under one sovereign, or at least under one and the same dynasty.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 5, 7 a.m.—Rumours of the capitulation at Palermo being broken off, and of the renewal of the bombardment of that devoted city, have been rife. These rumours are, perhaps, well founded; but so many fabrications have already been circulated as truths on official authority that one is slow of belief unless supported by undoubted authority. These accounts attribute the breaking off of the negociations between the belligerents to the demand of Garibaldi that the Neapolitan troops arrayed against him should lay down their arms, which the Neapolitan General refused. Others state that the partisan leader insisted on the treasure found in the Government coffers being given up to him. The accounts, however, are not quite clear, and came from Naples. But, if I allude with doubt to these matters, I can speak more confidently as to the effect of the bombardment on the town. We now know that it lasted 19 hours without cessation. It was opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th by the Neapolitan frigates and the Castle, and continued without any intermission whatever till 3 o'clock in the evening. At this hour the frigates ceased firing, but the Castle continued during the whole night and till 5 the next morning. The storm of shell thrown into the town was terrible, and round shot tore up the streets in all directions. Great as was the damage done to the buildings—and great it must have been—I understand it was far surpassed by the destruction of human life. Heaps of bodies, torn to pieces, strewed the streets at daybreak; and when the firing ceased, and the wounded were taken to the hospitals, the far greater part of the hurts were from fragments of shells, while, comparatively speaking, those from musketry and the bayonet were few. The dead and the dying displayed those hideous wounds which such projectiles alone make. It seemed to be the determination of the Neapolitans to use only such missiles as would most effectually destroy the town and those in it. This dreadful carnage, if we are to give credit to the accounts I have alluded to, re-opened on Sunday afternoon, immediately on the expiration of the armistice. Another version adds that the resumption of hostilities was in consequence of the capitulation agreed to between General Lanza and Garibaldi not having been ratified at Naples, but whether it be from this cause, or from the refusal of Garibaldi to allow the Neapolitans to march off with the honours of war, is uncertain. No account states that the resolution of the Garibaldians, who have been reinforced, falters; on the contrary, they were again going to their work with the most desperate courage.

RUSSIA—THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

At the moment of going to press, states the "Gazette du Nord" of the 2nd inst., we receive news from St. Petersburg of the greatest importance. The emancipation of the serfs, which has existed in principle since the promulgation of the ukase of the Emperor Alexander II., will soon be an established fact from one extremity of Russia to the other, as all the principal measures proposed on this subject have been adopted by the deputies of the nobility; and the general enfranchisement of the peasants may, in consequence, be expected to take place during the ensuing autumn.

The following are the bases on which the emancipation of the serfs will be effected:—

1. The immediate concession by the Government of the right of individual liberty to the peasants, and their equality before the law, cannot find the slightest opposition from the body of the nobility, because this measure is so far indispensable for the proprietors and the peasants, that both orders have considered individual liberty as existing since the promulgation of the ukase which laid down all the general principles of emancipation.

2. The official promulgation of the individual liberty of the peasants fixes for them a period of transition of two years. At the expiration of that date their emancipation will be complete.

3. During these two years the proprietors will have the faculty of entering into friendly contracts with the peasants, either to sell them the land entirely, or to let them the said land on leases; but the last-mentioned contract cannot be effected for a less period than six years.

4. In cases where the proprietor shall not have arranged amicably with his peasant before the expiration of the two years, the Government will interfere to grant to the latter the required quantity of land, according to the existing basis of the social state of the peasants; while leaving him, however, the option of contenting himself with a less number of hectares of land than he actually possesses.

5. Special commission, named *ad hoc*, and forming a first and second "instance," will be established, for the purpose of valuing, according to actual prices, such portions of the land as shall be conceded to the peasants.

6. The sum to which the proprietor would be entitled by the expropriation of his land will be repayable by the Government, either in ready money or an issue of bonds to the holder, bearing an interest of 4 per cent., and subject to be drawn by lottery.

7. The proprietors need not trouble themselves as to the manner in which the Government may proceed to repay itself, as this operation will be accomplished without their participation, and entirely as the Government may arrange.

8. To conclude. As soon as the serf shall have become a citizen by means of his individual emancipation, the power of the proprietor over him will entirely cease.

CORK AND LIMERICK DIRECT RAILWAY.

House of Commons, Monday, June 5.

The select committee appointed to consider this bill, which passed through the House of Lords this session, met this morning at 12 o'clock. The committee consisted of the following members:—The Earl of March (chairman), Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Gundon, Mr. Potts, and Mr. Benyon.

Sir Wm. Alexander, Q.C., and Mr. Burke, Q.C., and Mr. Jones appeared for the promoters. Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. J. J. Johnson opposed on behalf of the Waterford and Limerick Railway. Messrs. Tracy and Nagle, of Cork, were the solicitors for the bill; Mr. M. D. Kane, of Dublin, against.

Sir William Alexander, in opening the case, said the bill was promoted chiefly by noblemen, gentlemen, and traders of the neighbourhood. The city of Cork was the third in point of importance in Ireland, the population in 1851 being 86,000, the number of inhabited houses 9,000, and the harbour being one of the first in the world. It was a calling station for American packets. The exports were about £3,000,000, and the imports £2,750,000. The city was celebrated for its butter market, and the provision trade was very large. Limerick, situated on the estuary of the river Shannon, had a harbour capable of accommodating vessels of 600 tons burthen. The population was 56,000, and the number of inhabited houses 6,000. The trade of Limerick was also considerable. The saving of distance between Cork and Limerick by this direct line would be 20 miles, and the public would also avoid the interruption occasioned by a change of lines. The traffic from Charleville to Limerick would be worked by the Great Southern and Western Company, and thus uniformity of management would be secured. The plan was to join the Foynes line at Patrick's Well, and facility would also be given for a direct communication between Cork and Turin by the contemplated extension of the Ennis railway. The cost of its undertaking would be £100,000, and under that estimate it was proposed to have a separate station in Limerick. The Waterford and Limerick Railway, however, opposed the bill upon the preamble, and also said there was no security for another station at Limerick, their own station being sufficient for all the traffic that could be brought into the town. The Lords' Committee had found the bill subject to the insertion of several clauses for the use of the Limerick station and other purposes, and the counsel for the Waterford and Limerick Railway had agreed to those clauses. Under that circumstance he objected to the *locus standi* of the opponents.

Mr. Phinn said it would save some time if he stated that the sole object of his and his learned friend's appearance against the bill was to renew an application which had been unsuccessfully made to the Lords' Committee for an additional clause to the bill.

Sir Wm. Alexander still objected to the *locus standi* of the petitioners, on the ground of the arrangement which had been come to for the amicable working of the two lines. The learned counsel then cited cases in support of his objection.

Mr. Phinn stated that the opponents of the bill wished a clause to be inserted to prevent undue competition between Limerick and Dublin, as it was possible, under existing arrangements, for the Great Northern and Western line to carry the traffic to Limerick round by Charleville, and thus deprive the Waterford and Limerick of their fair share of it. He contended that there was no precedent in either Houses of Parliament which proved that the committee of one House had no authority to review the decisions of the other House. The Waterford and Limerick Railway had not, in fact, agreed to the clauses until the preamble was, in point of fact, gained. The learned counsel argued the technical point at some length, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Johnson.

Sir Wm. Alexander replied.

The Chairman—Does your objection go the length of saying that the preamble and clause having been discussed and decided in the House of Lords, Mr. Phinn is prevented, on a point of order, from appearing against the bill here.

Sir Wm. Alexander said that was the fact.

The room was then cleared. On the re-admission of the public,

The Chairman said the committee were of opinion that the petitioners had a *locus standi*, and as he understood Mr. Phinn to say that he had no objection to the preamble the committee would take the formal evidence in its favour.

Mr. Phinn—I do not oppose the preamble, my lord.

The following evidence was then taken:—

Sir John Benson, examined by Sir William Alexander—I am the engineer of the proposed railway; the length of the line is 16½ miles, and there is a short branch at Charleville of half a mile in length; the estimated cost is £100,000, and in my judgment, the works can be executed for less than that sum; the gradients are favourable—one in a hundred; the curves are particularly favourable, there being only one of nearly half a mile in length; there are no tunnels, no plains to be worked by assistant engineers, no crossing of public roads on a level, and no particular engineering difficulties.

Mr. Humphrey Wood, examined by Sir William Alexander—I am the secretary of the proposed company; there are 110 shareholders, representing 6,192 shares, of the aggregate value of £61,920.

The preamble was then passed, and the various clauses were agreed to, with but a few trifling alterations.

Mr. Phinn then said it devolved upon him to submit to the committee the proposal of the Waterford and Limerick Railway. The position in which that line would be placed if the bill passed without qualifications, would be a very unenviable one; the capital of their line was £1,200,000, of which £540,000 had been spent between the Limerick and Tipperary junction. The Southern and Western Company have projected a line which would have been parallel to theirs, between Limerick and Tipperary junctions. The Legislature rejected that proposal, but enforced upon the Waterford and Limerick Company the expenditure of laying a double line of rails, and building a larger station at Limerick. The Southern and Western also had running powers over their line to Limerick, but had never yet taken advantage of those powers. At present the Waterford and Limerick line took the whole of the Dublin traffic between Limerick and the Tipperary Junction, but notwithstanding that advantage it had hitherto only paid a dividend of one per cent. They did not oppose the direct line from Limerick to Cork, but they were entitled to pray the Legislature to prevent any unfair and unjust competitions for the Dublin traffic. They therefore proposed that the Board of Trade should have the power, in settling the rates and terms on which the agreement was to be carried into effect between the Limerick Company and the Southern and Western, to introduce in it such qualifications as would prevent that ruinous competition being entered into. Over and over again had the Southern and Western Company attempted to purchase their line.

Sir William Alexander—The Southern and Western are not here.

Mr. Phinn—You take power to make agreements with them.

Sr. William Alexander—That is not a reason for introducing an engagement into a bill which may be injurious to their interests.

The Chairman—It is necessary to show us what amount of protection is necessary on account of the existing state of things.

Mr. Phinn, after stating the terms of the clauses he proposed to introduce, said he believed that though the Southern and Western Company did not appear formally upon the bill, he apprehended his learned friend virtually represented them.

Sir William Alexander said he had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the Southern and Western, except in regard to the clauses giving permissive power. The latter company had withdrawn from their opposition.

Mr. Phinn said that was the very point to consider. Since the Southern and Western had withdrawn from the opposition to the bill, they had held a meeting—the Wharncliffe meeting—and accepted the clauses enabling them to work the traffic of the new line. He had two precedents directly bearing upon the application. One was in reference to the Tullamore and Athlone line, constructed by the Southern and Western Company. Clauses were introduced in the bill to prevent competition between that line and the Midland for the Athlone and Dublin traffic. There was, also, a similar clause in the Portadown, Omagh, and Dungannon Railway Bill, which was introduced into Parliament this session—the object of the clause being to protect the Londonderry and Omagh traffic from being diverted from the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.

The Chairman—Has that bill passed both Houses?

Mr. Phinn—It has passed the Lords, and I believe is unopposed in the Commons; it was a life and death struggle on the part of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, as in the event of this line being further depreciated in value, they would be at the mercy of the Southern and Western Company.

Mr. T. W. Jacob was then called to give evidence as to portion of the Waterford and Limerick line, in respect of the permissive agreement between the Cork and Limerick, and the Southern and Western.

Sir William Alexander objected to the evidence being entered into, as the Southern and Western Company were not represented.

The objection was overruled.

Witness—I am a merchant residing in Waterford, and am a director of the Waterford and Limerick Railway; the line obtained the sanction of Parliament in 1845; there was a keen competition between it and the Southern and Western, with respect to that portion of the route between the Tipperary Junction and Limerick, and the result was an agreement to the effect already stated by the learned counsel; they were obliged to make the line in two years, and it is my firm belief that the additional cost to the Waterford and Limerick Company, in consequence of having to make a double line over that distance in two years, was £200,000; we were obliged in some cases to give landowners almost an extravagant price for their land, owing to the limited time at our disposal for completing the line; the Great Southern and Western have made different propositions of late to purchase our line; in 1846, their engineer, Sir John Macneill, pressed upon them the necessity of obtaining it. At the close of 1858, they made a distinct proposal to that effect, but the directors and proprietors of the Waterford line almost unanimously rejected it; in the course of 1859 before any communication had been made to the directors, notice appeared in the Dublin papers of the 15th or 16th November, of a bill to purchase on lease the Waterford and Limerick line, by the Great Southern and Western; the bill was thrown out in the Lords; if this bill passes, I believe the Southern and Western will take the Dublin and Limerick traffic round by Charleville.

Sir William Alexander—As I am not instructed at all by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, I need not cross-examine the witness as to the charges against that company.

The Chairman—There are no charges against them yet, only matters of fact.

Mr. W. Payne—I am the traffic manager of the Waterford and Limerick Company; for nine years the company paid no dividend, and the maximum dividend they have paid was two per cent. last year; the traffic over the Waterford and Tipperary Junction is fully two thirds of the entire; I believe, if the new line were used to compete with us, we should lose £11,000 worth of traffic per annum.

Mr. Thomas Ainsworth—I am the secretary to the Waterford and Limerick Company; the difference of distance from Dublin to Limerick by the present and the proposed routes, will be about 26 miles; the Southern and Western now own or work 366 miles out of the 532 miles of railway in the South of Ireland.

Mr. James Spaight—I am a merchant in Limerick, and was formerly M.P. for the city; I think mercantile interests would suffer considerably by any undue competition between Limerick and Dublin, and that opinion is shared in by the mercantile community generally.

This was the case for the petitioners.

Sir William Alexander then addressed the committee against the insertion of the proposed clause, which he said would have the effect, if included in the bill, of practically repealing the preamble, which had been passed with the consent of the petitioners. It was invidious to say that the Southern and Western wished to purchase the Waterford and Limerick Line. That had nothing to do with the question; but, even if the purchase were made, it would be justified by many precedents, and would be far from injurious to the public. The insertion of the clause would put the Southern and Western in quite a different position with regard to their agreement with the Cork and Limerick line.

The Chairman said it was no fault of the committee that the Southern and Western were not represented; the committee must deal with the facts as they found them.

Sir William Alexander said he knew no way in which the Southern and Western could appear on the present occasion. They were neither the promoters of the bill, nor did they petition against it. The precedents cited by his learned friend did not bear upon the case.

Mr. Phinn having replied, the room was cleared, and on the re-admission of the parties.

The Chairman said the committee wished to know whether any clause had ever been inserted into a railway bill for facilitating traffic over the shortest and most convenient route.

Mr. Burke said, in one or two cases of amalgamation bills a clause of that kind had been inserted.

Mr. Phinn said he should not object to such a clause.

The Chairman asked whether the promoters of the bill were prepared to propose such a clause.

Mr. Burke said the promoters were not prepared to do so.

The Chairman—Then the committee must proceed with the consideration of the clause; and, also, whether they will propose any clause of the kind.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday).

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

Dobbs v. Dobbs.

In this case, which was at hearing the previous day, the Lord Chancellor granted the prayer of the petition, without costs.

French v. Graham.

The petition in this case was filed on the 10th Jan., 1860. It prayed that Henry Torrens Graham and Mary French, the respondents, should bring into court a sum of £700, and that that sum should be invested in the purchase of land, or in the funds, according to the trusts of a settlement of the 10th April, 1835; that the respondents be directed to pay to the petitioner, Dr. Digby French, of Minwea, county Galway, a sum of £507, the amount alleged to be due to him as interest since 1848, on foot of the principal sum of £700. The petition also prayed for a reference to the master to appoint fit and proper persons to be new trustees under the settlement, instead of Edward H. French and H. T. Graham. The settlement already referred to was executed on the marriage of the petitioner, Dr. French, with Bridget Rathbourne. A judgment attained in Trinity Term, 1834, on the bond of Burton Persse, for the penal sum of £1,400, conditioned for the payment of £700 with interest, was assigned to Edward H. French and H. T. Graham, as trustees of Dr. French, and his wife, to invest it in the most advantageous way. The principal sum of £700 was shortly after paid by Mr. Persse to the trustees, and in August, 1842, it was lent out to Daniel M'Nevin, on security. The sum was paid off by M'Nevin in 1845, and it was lodged to the credit of the trustees, and a deed of release was executed. The same sum of money was again lent out to M'Nevin, at five per cent. instead of six per cent., on the security of 1842, and the deed of release was cancelled. Mr. M'Nevin's property was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. Judge Longfield, upon settling the schedule of incumbrances gave priority to the other creditors of M'Nevin, over the claim of the trustees. This decision was confirmed by the full court, and was not appealed from. The petitioner now sought to make the respondent Graham, who is the surviving trustee under the settlement, liable for £700, on the ground that he had acted as solicitor for his co-trustee Mr. French, and also as representative of the deceased trustee. Mr. Graham denied that he had acted as solicitor in the matter, that every step he had taken was at the suggestion, and by the desire, of the petitioner, and that his conduct throughout was *bona fide*.

The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Mr. C. Kelly, Mr. William Woodlock. Solicitor—Mr. Vesey Daly.

For the respondents—Mr. Brewster, Q.C.; Mr. Chatterton, Q.C.; and Mr. Twigg. Solicitor—H. T. Graham.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

His Honour sat at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

Several cases were called over in the list, and there being no appearance for the parties, his Honour observed that it was generally supposed these causes would be reinstated. He wished, once for all, to state that this would not be so. Whenever the parties did not appear, the cases should be struck out, and he would not allow them to be set down again. A great deal of inconvenience was frequently experienced in the business of the court by counsel not being in a position to move their motions when they were called on.

Gordon v. Crawford.

The arguments in this case—an appeal from the order of Master Murphy, the particulars of which were reported shortly in the Irish Times, of yesterday—were resumed at an advanced hour of the day, and had not closed when the court adjourned.

NISI PRIUS.

This day will be the last for lodging abstracts of records for trial during the Nisi Prius Sittings. After the present term, commencing on Wednesday, 13th of June inst., all such must be lodged with the registrars, at their respective offices, before five o'clock on said first-mentioned day.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE KIDNAPPING CASE—HABEAS CORPUS.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Mary Mathews, v. Miss Margaret Aylward.

At the sitting of the court the hearing of this case was resumed.

Mr. Curran proceeded to argue the case on behalf of the defendant. He said that recollecting there were so many as 21 interrogatories, containing 230 questions, it was really a matter of wonder that his client, Miss Aylward, passed through such a difficulty so well as she did. As his learned friend (Mr. Brereton) did not read more than a portion of the interrogatories, he (Mr. Curran) would trespass for a short time on the court by reading some of the interrogatories, which he considered perfectly satisfactory. Having done so, counsel proceeded to state that it was in the early part of March, 1858, that Miss Aylward obtained possession of the infant. That was before any proceedings were thought of in the matter, and long before the mother had returned from the West Indies, and before there could have been any notion in Miss Aylward's mind that legal proceedings would be brought against her. Was Miss Alyward to blame, he asked, for any act of hers? The child was brought to her, deserted by her mother, an orphan at the father's side, and she was told of the dying injunctions of the father in respect to the rearing in the Roman Catholic belief of his infant child. The dying injunctions of a parent in respect to the rearing of a child ought always to claim respect and sympathy. Had the father of the infant, Mary Mathews, been as legally wise as he ought to have been, he would have caused his dying injunction to have his children reared in the Roman Catholic belief placed upon paper, in the presence of two witnesses; and then there would be an end to the transaction. Miss Aylward was unaware of the claims of the mother, who had gone to the West Indies, and deserted her home and family. That information was communicated to Miss Aylward by Mary Jordan, who had received the dying injunctions of the father. It was not attempted to be denied that such dying injunction was made by the father; in fact, it was undeniable that the dying request of the father was not to allow his wife to get possession of the children, so that they might be reared in his own religion and faith. Miss Aylward, acting on that, and believing she was the trustee of Mary Jordan, whom she conceived to be the guardian of the child, received the infant into St. Bridget's Orphanage, over which institution she presided as president, and which contained some hundreds of children. It was sought to attach blame to Miss Aylward for not complying with the notice which Mr. Martin, solicitor, served upon her to produce the child—for not complying with that application of Mr. Martin, who was agent to the Irish Mission Society——

Mr. Brereton—I deny that. It is false that Mr. Martin is agent of any such society.

Mr. Curran withdrew the statement. It would be in the remembrance of the court that at the time those matters were going forward, the case of "in re Moore, an infant," was before the court, in which the very same question arose as in the present case. That case involved two questions; one, whether the mother was guardian by nurture, and the other as to what degree of impropriety on the part of a parent would deprive him or her of being guardian by nurture. It was on that question that those proceedings were defended, as to whether or not the court might hold that the absconding of the wife of Henry Mathews, and the abandonment of her children by her, might not deprive her of the right of guardianship by nurture.

Mr. Brereton—I submit, my lords, that Mr. Curran has no right whatever to enter into those statements, particularly as we have affidavits contradicting every one of those allegations.

Mr. Curran said he was only pressing the matter in answer to the interrogatories, and he hoped he was presenting it legitimately. Upon considering the judgment in the case of Moore they were of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence of misconduct to disqualify the mother from being guardian by nurture, and accordingly they came in and submitted to the conditional order being made absolute. Under those circumstances was it not but just that Miss Alyward, who, of course, entertained strong feelings in regard to her own faith, as many persons of different denominations did, should refuse to give an opportunity of being deprived of that child, which had been entrusted to her care by Mary Jordan. Under all the circumstances could it be asked, he said, that Miss Aylward had done anything in the case which any person acting *bona fide* would not have done. They had acted in the whole transaction from an honest and conscientious conviction, and answered the interrogatories without prevarication or equivocation, and he submitted that she ought to be at once discharged. Whatever might be the consequences which would result to his client, there was one thing which could not be denied by her greatest opponent—namely, that she had made her answers with strict regard to conscientious truth.

Mr. Justice Hayes, in reference to a statement made by counsel, said that Miss Alyward had full opportunity of understanding each interrogatory, as he had given directions to Mr. Nagle to allow her to peruse on paper each interrogatory, least she might not fully understand the purport if it were merely read to her.

Mr. Nagle, Clerk of the Crown, said that the lady had answered five or six of the interrogatories before they were written out for her, but she had the fullest opportunity of considering each question before she gave an answer.

Mr. Curran said he did not wish it to be understood as complaining of the manner of administering the interrogatories, as [illegible] had been legally and fairly administered. He was glad, however, that Miss Aylward had no opportunity of being assisted by counsel or attorney in answering the interrogatories, inasmuch as it might afford a subject of comment upon the other side. If she, acting in what she believed to be a conscientious duty, came into court, and pledged what was most sacred of all, her solemn oath that she knew nothing as to the purloining of the child, what more could the court expect from her? He submitted that any person who read the interrogatories, no matter how zealous they might be, could come to no other conclusion than that she had answered them fairly and conscientiously. Taking all the facts into consideration, it would be hard to visit Miss Aylward with severe punishment which it was in the power of the court to inflict. He had alluded to the principal case, and endeavoured to defend Miss Aylward to the best of his ability. In conclusion he felt satisfied that the court would never, in a case of the kind, send a lady to prison because she had done that which British law never exacted from any human being—namely, that which was utterly impossible to do.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, Mr. Justice Hayes was obliged to leave court, and the further hearing was consequently adjourned to this morning.

Counsel for the prosecutrix—Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and Mr. Ralph. Solicitor—Mr. John Martin, T.C.

For the defendant—Mr. J. A. Curran, sen., and Mr. William Sidney. Solicitor—Mr. Kane.

Mulligan v. Cathrew.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., appealed to the court for an order that further proceedings in this matter should be stayed, on the ground that the summons and plaint disclosed no cause of action. The action was brought by John Mulligan, an old man who is involved in considerable litigation, against Mr. Cathrew, one of the officers of the Court of Exchequer. Mulligan, the plaintiff, alleged that he had a cause pending in the Court of Exchequer, in which he was plaintiff, and one Francis Macdonough the defendant. There was a verdict for Mr. Macdonough, which Mulligan believed to be an unfair verdict, and, accordingly, desired to bring the matter into the Court of Error. He alleged that, by reason of false directions which the defendant had given him, he was prevented from bringing his case before the Court of Error, whereby he sustained damage to the amount of £500.

Mulligan appeared to resist the motion, and caused considerable amusement.

The Court at once granted an order to stay the proceedings.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

(Before the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

We rejoice to learn that the health of the Lord Chief Baron is very much improved.

Calcutt v. White.

In this case, Mr. D. C. Heron, on the part of the defendant, applied to the court for liberty to plead double matter, and to demur. The action arose out of the Clare election, and is brought by the plaintiff, Francis Macnamara Calcutt, against the defendant, Col. Luke White, to recover damages for a conspiracy which it is alleged took place to prevent the return of the plaintiff as a member of Parliament. It appeared from the summons and plaint that Mr. Calcutt, Colonel White, and Colonel Vandeleur were in the year 1859 candidates for the representation of the county Clare; that on that occasion, the defendant, Colonel White, united with Wm. Lowe Joynt, to defeat the operation of the 35th of Geo. III. and the Corrupt Practices Act, and interfered with the freedom of election; that by these illegal proceedings he (defendant) caused himself to be returned, and the plaintiff's defeat; that he (plaintiff) was in consequence, obliged to bring the matter under the consideration of a committee of the House of Commons, in order that the conspiracy might be inquired into, and that such investigation resulted in the declaration by the committee that the defendant was disqualified from holding his seat in the Imperial Parliament. The plaintiff also set forth that he had been put to heavy expenses, amounting to £2,000, in the opposition to the candidates at the election, and had been out of pocket £1,000 in presenting his petition to Parliament, as well as £2,000 in his own costs of election. It was now sought by Mr. Heron, as counsel for the defendant, to demur, denying the damage, and the existence of the alleged conspiracy. Damages were laid at £10,000.

The Lordships allowed the motion, no opposition being shown.

Dexter v. Hayes.

Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., with Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the plaintiff to show cause against making absolute the conditional order obtained by the defendant for a non suit, or to set the verdict had aside. The action was brought for the recovery of damages against the defendant, for his having disturbed the plaintiff in the exercise of his office as weighmaster, and butter-taster in the company. The action had already been decided before the Right Hon. Baron Greene, and a jury at the last Spring Assizes, when a finding was had for the plaintiff. It was alleged that the interference complained of arose from the defendants by means adopted, depriving the plaintiff of his fees and emoluments. The latter charged 3d. a firkin for the weighing and tasting; whereas the defendant's fee was 2d., and he employed agents to entice the plaintiff's dealers away, and treat with him. The defences put in were that at the time of the bringing of the action, the plaintiff was not legally constituted weighmaster of the town, and therefore, was disentitled from receiving the fees and emoluments. The defendant had agreed with others to open an establishment for the public convenience, but, it was contended, he had not deprived the plaintiff of any fees to which he was entitled.

The arguments had not concluded when the court rose.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Ball and Christian.)

The Corporation of Dublin v. the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

This was an application on the part of the defendant for liberty to plead a plea, raising the question whether Charles II. did or did not grant to the defendant's ancestors a certain tract of land, and the premises thereon, in the neighbourhood of Bagot-street and Irishtown. The Corporation claimed to be the owners in fee of this tract of land and the premises, and that the defendant was their tenant, and not the owner in fee as he claimed, at the yearly rent of £10, under the grant in question. The action was tried before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, about twelve months ago, and terminated by the plaintiffs withdrawing the record. They have, however, served notice of trial for the ensuing after sittings.

The Solicitor-General (with whom was Mr. Vance) resisted the motion.

The Court allowed the defendant to plead as he sought, and directed the motion to stand *pro forma* until Saturday, for the purpose of determining the question of costs.

Connolly v. Worthington.

The Solicitor-General (with whom was Mr. M'Mahon) applied that the amended defence and demurrer filed by the defendant be set aside, upon the ground that the defendant did not fill the same within the time limited by the order of the court, and did so after judgment had been marked by the plaintiff. The action was brought to try a right of way from the Conyngham-road to the banks of the River Liffey, through the defendant's demesne, called Salmon Pool Lodge. The plaintiff was entitled, under a demise from the defendant, to a right of fishery from Island-bridge to the mouth of the river. He claimed the privilege, under the same demise, of passing through the defendant's lands, for the purpose of exercising this right of fishing. The defendant denied that the reservation contained in the demise was of the extent claimed, but only allowed the plaintiff to haul up his nets and fishing gear on the bank along Salmon Pool Lodge.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon (with whom was Mr. Cassidy) appeared for the defendants.

The Court allowed the motion to stand until a motion was brought forward by the defendant to get rid of the judgment marked against him by the plaintiff.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Cooke was brought up in custody of Police-constable 79 A, charged with having about 6lbs. of wool in his possession, in Bonham-street, on Tuesday, for which he could not satisfactorily account.—He was remanded.

James Byrne, a cook on board the schooner William Rogers, now lying in Kingstown harbour, was charged by Thomas Stanley, a sailor on board the same vessel, with stealing a pair of boots, a shirt, and a small sum of money, his property. The prosecutor having given information to the police of the occurrence, Constable 102 B was sent in search of the prisoner, who arrested him yesterday morning on the city quay, having the clothes on him at the time.—He was sent for trial at the Commission.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Bridget Ward was charged by Margaret Higgins with having, on Tuesday night, at Barrack-street, ill-treated her infant child, by exposing it to the inclemency of the weather, and by striking it several blows on the face and back so as to endanger its life.—The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Thomas Caffrey was charged with embezzling the sum of seventeen shillings, and afterwards absconding under the following circumstances:—Catherine Byrne deposed that on the morning of the 4th instant the prisoner called on her with a bill for the above amount, furnished by James M'Laughlin, a horse-shoer, and which sum was due to him by her husband, who was a car-owner; complainant desired the prisoner to call in the evening; he accordingly did so, and was paid. James M'Laughlin deposed that the prisoner had been in his employment as helper, and got the bill in question, but never returned with it or the amount.—He was remanded.

Patrick Dunn was brought up in custody of Police-constable 41 D, charged with violently assaulting his wife on Tuesday.—He was ordered to find bail in £20, or be imprisoned for three months.

WRECKS IN MAY.—It appears from the monthly summary of wrecks published in the *Shipping Gazette*, that during the month of May, the number of wrecks was 124. In the month of January there were 229, in February 154, in March 166, and in April 133, making a total during the present year of 806.

"The following noblemen and gentlemen," says *Bell's Life*, "have put down their names for subscriptions for a testimonial for John C. Heenan:—Marquis of Anglesea, £10; Lord Portsmouth, £10; Lord Coventry, £10; Lord A. Paget, £10; Lord Glasgow, £5; Lord Courtenay, £10; Sir L. Newman, £10; Mr. Merry, £25; Mr. Ten Broeck, £10; Colonel Higgins, £5."

A fatal accident has occurred at the village of Sholding, about a mile and a half to the west of Deal, through the bursting of a shell fired from Sandown Castle. Some of the Royal Artillery were practising with shell firing, when one of the shells fell and burst near some Coastguardmen who were engaged in piling shot near No. 1 Battery; and one of them (Oxford) was struck by a piece of the shell, and killed on the spot. The other men were uninjured.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We are requested by "One of the Directors" to state that the sailing of the great ship has been postponed from the 9th, but that no day has yet been fixed for her departure, the announcement made in the London papers that she would sail on the 23rd being unauthorised.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.—A magnificent equatorial telescope has just been mounted by Professor Airey, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The size of the object glass at the Royal Observatory is nearly thirteen inches in diameter, and the length of the telescope appears to be about fourteen or fifteen feet. It is so nicely balanced on its axis as to be moveable vertically with the slightest touch, so that it can be elevated or depressed to the view of any object between the horizon and the zenith with such facility that it seems as if it moved self-supported in air, without the least friction on the supporting pivot. The most difficult motion to obtain in such instruments as this is that by which the effect of the earth's motion is counteracted. In the present instance, this is done by clockwork, and the vast framing by which it is supported is carried round by a clock with the most perfect smoothness; so that in watching, through a microscope, the gradual onward movement of the minute scale, not the slightest unevenness or irregularity in the movement can be perceived, and this, considering that the whole apparatus set in motion by the clock weighs many tons, is a proof of great skill in contrivance, and great perfection in the workmanship.

NORTH UNION—Yesterday.

Mr. Henry J. M'Farlane presided.

The guardians present were—Mr. Thomas Dooly, Mr. J. Archbold, Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. J. M'Cann, Mr. P. Norwood, J.P.; Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Mr. J. J. Butler, Mr. J. C. Joseph, Mr. M. Gavacan, Mr. J. M. Loughnan, Mr. J. O'Brien, J.P.; Mr. G. Austin.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Inmates remaining in the union as per last weekly return, 1,685; admitted during the week, 77; born, 3; discharged, 72; died, 10; remaining on Saturday, the 2nd instant, 1,683.

Mr. Arkins called attention to a letter which appeared in *Saunders' News-Letter*, containing, he stated, an unfounded and unwarrantable attack upon the honour and character of the Board of Guardians. He was surprised that such a respectable journal as *Saunders* should have published such a document, throwing, as it did unmerited odium on the Board of Guardians, without having the name of the writer who had the bad taste to sit down and indite such a libel. The letter in question stated that the guardians of that union had struck a supplemental rate at a time when they had £3,000 in their hands. Now, a greater falsehood could not be stated. At the time the supplemental rate was struck the union was £4,000 in debt. The letter went on to say that the union had advertised for the inmates for "prime legs of mutton without laps," and inquired if the guardians would purchase better for their own tables. The answer to that was, that there was no mutton used in the house, except by the sick, dying, and infirm.

The Chairman—Perhaps it would be better if you would say that the statement was made through ignorance, and was not a deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Arkins—No; the writer must have known that the statement was a deliberate falsehood. Do you not, sir, know that it is so?

The Chairman—Well, I know it is; I know that the contrary to what the letter states is the fact. He (the chairman) said that he had not before seen the letter in question. But there was another to which he would refer, and which he would have before brought under the notice of the guardians, only he was at the time absent in London. He alluded to an article which appeared in the *Dublin Evening Post* of the 15th of May last. In the article in question it was stated that "the Dublin workhouses are in a state of disorder and insubordination." That was untrue, as far as the North Union was concerned. This was a serious charge to be made in a respectable public journal. The statement might be true as concerned the South Union, but to that union the North Union was a striking contrast. As regards the statement in the letter relative to the £3,000, all I can say is, that at the time of the supplemental rate I was security for the union in the Bank of Ireland to the amount of £1,500. Even at present we are £800 in debt. As to the statement about the "prime mutton without laps," the board did think that the laps of mutton were not such food as the physicians of the union could give to the patients. It was, therefore, for medical purposes that we advertised for such mutton. We did not give the high prices for the articles contracted for which the letter stated.

Mr. Gavacan—And the price of beef and mutton was not so high as at present for the last ten years.

Mr. Arkins stated with respect to statements which had been made as to the morality of the female inmates of that union he could state, after 21 years' experience as a guardian, that he did not know of more than three females who had returned to that house dishonoured. Whatever truth there might be in such a statement, if it referred to the South Union, it certainly was untrue as far as this union was concerned.

Mr. Butler was of opinion that the letter should be treated with silent contempt. He was not sure, however, that they should adopt such a course as far as the article in the journal referred to.

The Chairman said he was sure that the writer in the *Dublin Evening Post* did not intend to wilfully misrepresent the North Union. Probably he had heard of the proceedings in the South Union, and classed the two unions together. It was not the less necessary for the board to clear themselves.

Mr. Loughnan said that this should repel any unfounded assertions made respecting the union.

After some observations from other guardians, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cosgrave, seconded by Mr. Butler, that the chairman of the board should be requested to wait on the proprietor of *Saunders*, and explain that the statements contained in the letter were unfounded.

The usual routine business having been disposed of the board adjourned.

A MASTER-GENERAL FOR THE ORDNANCE.—It is generally believed that a sad experience has taught our rulers to look back as well as forward, in order to discern the right course. It is quite true that the amalgamation of the offices of the Master-General of the Ordnance, the War Office, and the Minister for War, and Colonies, has not been successful, and we believe that there is a general inclination in the Government to restore the functions of the Master-General of the Ordnance.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

THE JEWS' SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Missionary Society was held in Dunmore East on Friday last, in the School-house. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. M'Cormack, the Vicar of Killea and Rathmoylan. The deputation on behalf of the society were the Archdeacon of Waterford, and the Rev. John Cowan, of New Ross, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Gimlette, and the Rev. Joseph N. Wilson. After which the Rev. J. Richey asked the Divine blessing on the proceedings. The chairman briefly addressed the assembly, expressing the interest he felt in the society, and assuring his parishioners that it afforded him pleasure to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor in furthering its object. At the close of the meeting a collection was made, and it amounted to the sum of £12 18s. 6d.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND SPIRITUALISM.—We will give another fact about the Emperor. Our readers are familiar with the autographs and other writings obtained through the mediumship of Baron Goldenstubbe, consisting of a series of the names of kings, queens, and princes of the royal house of France, and of other eminent persons. These were obtained by placing blank pieces of paper on their tombs or statues. The Emperor sent for the Baron some time ago, and gave him a private audience of an hour, during which he examined those writings, and afterwards compared them with the real autographs in the royal archives, and found them to be *facsimilies*. He also granted to the Baron access to the archives, and he, too, has made the comparison with the same result. The priests at St. Denis will not allow the Baron to deposit his paper there, because, they say, "it disturbs the souls of the departed." We have seen recently the whole series of these wonderful writings.—"Spiritualist Magazine."

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT A BALL.—Last evening, at a ball given by the Secretary of State, the Japanese ambassadors appeared unofficially, for the first time in public. The interest felt on this occasion was so great that of the numerous guests invited, hardly a single one failed to be present. The saloons of General Cass were fully crowded at quite an early hour, 500 or 600 persons assembling before nine o'clock. The ambassadors did not leave Willard's Hotel until ten. On reaching General Cass's residence they were conducted by Captain Dupont and other gentlemen, who accompanied them through the various rooms of reception, and finally seated at a point most convenient for approach by those who were to be presented to them. Their neighbourhood was at once invaded by numberless candidates for introduction, mostly ladies, all of whom were received with the grace and elegance of manner inseparable from the Japanese. The party visiting the Secretary of State was composed of three Princes, and the five officers next in rank, and the two interpretors. For nearly an hour these ten gentlemen sustained unflinchingly the unaverted gaze of as many scores of people as could draw near to them. Their self-possession then, as it always is, was marvellous. The haughtiest stare, with intensest eyeglass concentration, could neither move them to embarrassment nor rouse them to the least defiant glance in return. Directly personal remarks, not always uttered, I am afraid, in the best taste, and sometimes unworthy the fair lips whence they proceeded, were listened to by those who perfectly understood them with no sign of discomposure, except, perhaps, a slight compression of the mouth, showing that insensibility was no cause of their immovable calmness. Towards eleven o'clock the ambassadors rose, and were again led through the apartment, pausing before a reflection table, the details of which no interpreter was needed to explain to them. The number of guests had now greatly increased. There were present the members of the Cabinet, the Vice-President, and Speaker Pennington, a few members of Congress, many officers of the army and navy and a very full representation of foreign legations. The number of ladies seemed greater than of gentlemen. The last unwary step engulphed one in surging waves of muslin, silk, and those other kindred dangers which evade precise designation. Mrs. Douglas, Miss Lane, Mrs. Gwin, and Mrs. Slidell, were the various central orbs, alluring to themselves countless satellites, seeking from them reflections of fashionable warmth and social light. On their way along the drawingrooms, the Japanese caught sight of Commodore Tatnall, who brought them in the Powhatan from Japan to Panama, and whom they instantly surrounded with every grateful expression of welcome. For the few moments that Commodore Tatnall was near, all objects beyond testifying their recognition of him were abandoned. A little later the ambassadors stepped into the dancing-room, where they gravely inspected the agile gyrations of fair women and brave men with an air of curious interest and occasional deep concern, as if anxious as to the results of a salatory process so much at variance with their own theories on the same subject. After, a few more introductions the ambassadors, at half-past 11 o'clock, took leave and returned home. Their participation in this event was, in one sense, a remarkable concession, for custom in Japan forbids high dignitaries to go abroad by night, and custom there rules. The intention of the ambassadors had at first been to adhere to this principle while in the United States, but they express some satisfaction at having set it aside, since by doing so they were enabled to share the enjoyment of so brilliant an evening.—*New York Tribune.*

MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER. BY "SILVERPEN." 3 Vols.—This is a sound specimen of intelligent novel writing, the delicacy and refinement of which evince a ladylike mind. The author has already distinguished herself by her pleasant contributions to several serials, but this is, we believe, the first occasion of her having entrusted her lucubrations to the established form of three volumes. If it be the first, most assuredly do we hope that it will not be the last occasion, when she will adopt this plan of publication, which is best fitted to show her peculiar talent, and to influence that class of readers, who will enjoy the sound sense, pertinent remarks, and elegant simplicity, both of her plot and style of writing.—*Messenger.*

Races are fixed to come off in Claremorris on an early day. Good sport is anticipated.

THE POPE'S BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, June 6th.

Considerable excitement prevails in this town, in consequence of the activity with which the recruiting sergeants of his Holiness the Pope are bringing up volunteers. Scarcely a day passes without a new batch of ready-and-willings besieging the doors of "the Palace" of his Grace the Primate of all Ireland, begging to be enrolled on the list of Crusaders, [illegible] large numbers are being sent by every boat to Liverpool, *en route* for the Eternal City. A doubt can scarcely be entertained that this tide of emigration will do a vast amount of good to [illegible] land. The more drafted off the less ribbonmen will remain, and the less we will hear of assassinations [illegible] the various other atrocities peculiar to that class [illegible] we hear of this country being heartily rid of them. Those who remain will evince a respect for the laws of the land which could not be expected from the hands of miscreants who are about to grace the army of General "Morrissey." Let us trust, in the language of your reprint from the *Times* to-day, they "may meet with every facility for departure at the outports, and, when they arrive at their destination, receive exactly what they deserve."

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The necessary preparations for the work of restoring this sacred and venerable edifice, in accordance with the munificent offer of our universally-respected fellow-citizen, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., rapidly approach completion. The nave has been completely [illegible] off from the choir by a timber paling, which extends upwards to the roof; and within the nave at each side scaffolding has been erected, from which supports will be raised to uphold the roof, while the southern [illegible] with its flying buttresses, and the southern transept, both of which it is intended to take down, are [illegible] re-erected. It must be gratifying to those who [illegible] the preservation of the Gothic element in our [illegible] architecture to know that Mr. Guinness, in his [illegible] to the Dean and Chapter conveying the offer to [illegible] the Cathedral, distinctly pledges himself that in no instance shall there be the slightest deviation from the original structural and ornamental design of the building. There will be no Vandalic attempt at "improvement," as in the case of Christ's Church, the original [illegible] of which—so far as the choir and chancel are concerned—has been completely obscured by the tasteless conceits of a modern architect. In fact, everything which it is proposed to accomplish (with one or two exceptions hereafter to be specified) will be strictly [illegible] *facto* a "restoration." The groined ceiling, as it is in the choir and chancel, is to be continued through the nave, springing from clustered columns of the [illegible] character. We have been informed that Mr. Guinness also proposes (and this is one of the exceptions in the restoration plan) to reduce the length of the fine window at the western end of the nave, and to have it fitted with the finest stained glass throughout. The other exception is of more practical importance. One of the main causes which contributed to the decay of the Cathedral, and to its discomfort, and sometimes unsafety as a place of worship, was the want of a proper system of drainage to carry off the water which largely permeates the soil beneath its foundations, and for some distance around them. This defect Mr. Guinness has determined on remedying, by having the whole building excavated, and constructing sewers on the best principle, and of the most durable materials, through which the water will be carried off to one of the main sewers in the neighbourhood.

That this project, if carried out successfully, must result in a decided improvement, in the strict and proper signification of the term, we apprehend no one will venture to dispute. The northern transept of the Cathedral, as many of our readers must be aware, has, strangely enough, for some years past served as the parish church of St. Nicholas Without, being completely isolated internally from the other portions of the sacred structure, the unity and architectural completeness of which is so far materially interfered with. We believe that Mr. Guinness is anxious to have this defect remedied, and to bring both transepts into connexion with the choir and chancel, thereby largely increasing the space available for attendants at Divine service. Such would, in truth, be a most desirable consummation, and we trust that some arrangement may be made with the proper authorities to render it practicable without interfering with the privileges of the parishioners of St. Nicholas. Were it effected in conjunction with the work undertaken by Mr. Guinness in a spirit of such noble and pious liberality, our national Cathedral would at length stand completely restored to all its original architectural grandeur—an edifice in which [illegible] worthily than now may be sung to the exquisite music of Boyce, "I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place to abide in for ever."

It is believed that, in order to have the works effectively proceeded with, it will be necessary soon [illegible] the Cathedral altogether closed for some time.—*Morning Mail.*

RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.—Forty-four recruits for the Papal army left this city by the steamship [illegible] for Bristol yesterday morning *en route* to London, whence they will be forwarded to Trieste. They were young men, and principally from this county and Limerick. It is positively asserted, and on good authority, that a number of men belonging to the West Cork Artillery regiment, now disembodied, will be amongst the next draft sent off. From other ports of the country accounts state the departure of recruits are daily taking place. On Friday fourteen went from Kerry, in addition to a larger number earlier in the week. On Monday [illegible] two went from Limerick, and so great an ovation took place at the railway station that two hundred more immediately offered their services, and will be despatched next week.—*Cork Constitution.*

PEILL'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to this invention:—The correct principles on which it is constructed, its efficiency in working, and the economy it must effect wherever used, will, we have no doubt, commend it to general notice. It is not a cheap [illegible] as regards the first outlay on it, but the [illegible] saving it will effect will cause it to be looked upon as invaluable about the mill or farm yard. The [illegible] *Gazette*, a high authority on such matters, thus speaks of it:—We beg to call the attention of our readers to 'Peill's Patent Self-Regulating Wind Engine,' advertised in our columns of this day. We saw the working of this wind engine, on a large scale, at the Royal Agricultural Society Show at Warwick last year, stand 202. They are made of various powers, from [illegible] to 2 horse nominal power and upwards, and in [illegible] wind they are said to treble their nominal power. From the simplicity of the construction they are admirably suited to farm purposes, such as pumping water for drainage or irrigation, and working [illegible] ding, chaffing and root-cutting machines. They require very little attention, and are not easily put out of order. They may be repaired by any [illegible] carpenter or blacksmith. In various localities, where fuel is dear, they would seem to be [illegible] economical."

DUBLIN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, 212, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET—SESSION 1859-60.—There will be a meeting of this society on Thursday evening next, the 7th June, at eight o'clock p.m. The following papers will be read:—Dr. Humphrey Minchin, "On a new and expeditious mode of estimating the quality of [illegible]" Charles A. Cameron, M.R.I.A., "[illegible] artificial light." Mr. Hamilton Willis, "On [illegible] in Ireland." By order, Charles H. [illegible], Secretary.

PRIME STALLFEDS.—During the past fortnight [illegible] Lucan has sent by the Roscommon [illegible] prime stall-fed bullocks, the first lot of which [illegible] sold in Dublin at £38 per head, and the last at £37 [illegible] head.

BIRTHS.

Baird—May 24, at 5, Promenade-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of T. C. Baird, Esq., Captain County of Dublin Militia, of a [illegible]

Blood—At Ballykelty, in the county of Clare, the wife of [illegible] Blood, Esq., of a son.

Daly—May 29, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of [illegible] Daly, C.B., of a son.

Eccles—June 2, at Auburn-house, county of [illegible], the wife of G. M. B. Eccles, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

Killeen—June 3, at Killeen Castle, the Lady [illegible]

Redding—On the 6th instant, at Oakfield House, the wife of Thomas Redding, of a daughter.

Taaffe—On the 5th instant, at Ardmulchan, county [illegible], the wife of John Robert Taaffe, Esq., of a daughter.

Tottenham—May 11, at Cape Rich, Canada West, the wife of [illegible] Tottenham, Esq., of a son.

Walsh—June 5, at 109, Capel-street, the wife of [illegible], of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aylward and Cleary—June 4, at the Catholic Ch[illegible], by the Very Rev. Dr. Tynan, V.F., uncle to the [illegible] ward, Esq., Dublin, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Cornelius Cleary, Esq., Loughgur House, co[illegible]

Nicholl and Dillwyn—May 31, at St. Paul's Church, [illegible] Nicholl, Esq., of Merthyrmawr, Glamorganshire, [illegible] late Right Hon. John Nicholl, to Mary de la Beche, [illegible] of Lewis Ll. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P., of Hendrefoilan, [illegible] county.

Parlby and Bunbury—February 8, at Barrackpore, [illegible] Cave Brown, Brook Samuel Bridges Parlby, of [illegible] Bengal European Infantry, only son of General [illegible] Parlby, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Forces (Madras Army), to Mary, fifth daughter of the late Major Bunbury, [illegible] Army.

DEATHS.

Butler—June 3, at 18, North Frederick-street, [illegible] Edward Butler, Esq., Carlow, aged 55 years.

Close—May 12, at Montreal, Eliza Crespigny, [illegible] Frederick Close, Royal Artillery, in the 30th year [illegible]

Dillon—June 4, at Sandymount House, Michael [illegible] years Treasurer to the Pipe Water Committee [illegible] poration, and respected as a citizen of integrity [illegible]

Dudgeon—April 7, at St. Helena, Colonel Francis [illegible] the 44th Madras Native Infantry, aged 56.

Mooney—At Waterloo Lodge, Trim, sincerely and [illegible] Anna Maria, the beloved wife of William Leslie [illegible] of this city.

Wheeler—May 31, at Tivoli House, [illegible] beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 6.—ARRIVED—Betsey, [illegible] Isabella, Barbadoes, sugar; Reine des Flots, Bordeaux, [illegible] Cathrinco, Nestoed, corn; Vikingen, Richmond, [illegible] Inverness, wheat; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] goods; Sair, Runcorn, salt; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] Nymph, Holyhead, goods; and 18 coal vessels.

SAILED—Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Eagle, [illegible] Helen, Neath, c. ore; Tomora, London, goods; [illegible] head, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE [illegible]. Morning Tide, 1-6. Evening Tide, 1-[illegible].

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